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Jobs in Australia

Information about the number and nature of filled jobs, the people who hold them and their employers

Reference period 2011-12 to 2017-18

Released 10/12/2020

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Key statistics

During 2017-18 there were:

- 19.6 million job relationships, up 2.1% on 2016-17
- 13.8 million employed persons, up 1.9% on 2016-17

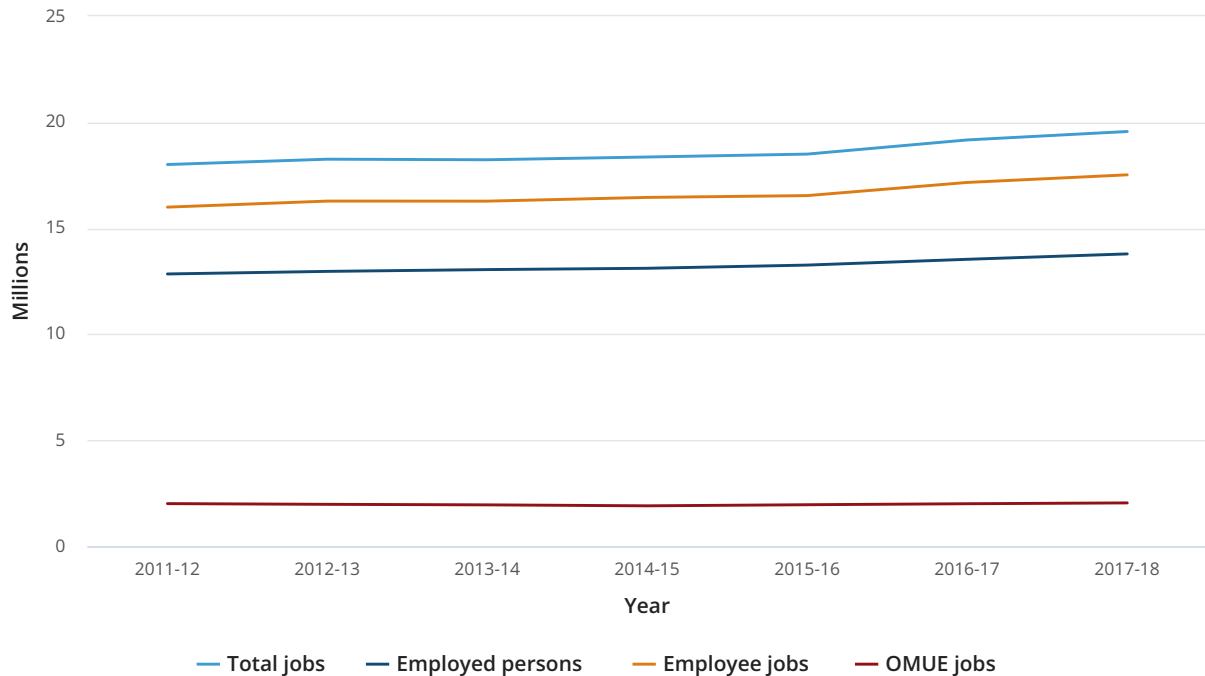
Jobs in Australia, 2017-18 was initially released in December 2020. This update includes additional information for regions, including state/territory spotlights, downloadable tables for estimates at Statistical Area Levels 2, 3, 4 (SA2s, SA3s, and SA4s) and at Local Government Area (LGA) level.

Summary of findings

	Number	Change in last year	Change since 2011-12
Jobs	19,563,645	2.1%	8.6%
Held by men	10,168,432	2.1%	7.3%
Held by women	9,394,996	2.0%	10.1%
Employed persons	13,789,856	1.9%	7.4%
Median employee income per job (duration adjusted)	\$44,784	3.7%	15.5%
Total employment income	\$843 bil	5.2%	25.3%

* 'Duration adjusted' is an analytical measure of employee income per job that seeks to put all jobs onto a comparable full-year duration basis.

Graph 1 - Number of jobs and employed persons in Australia, 2011-12 to 2017-18



* OMUEs are Owner-managers of unincorporated enterprises.

Jobs

During 2017-18:

- There were 19.6 million job relationships
- 17.5 million (89.6%) jobs were held by employees and 2.0 million (10.4%) jobs were held by owner managers
- 14.7 million (75.4%) jobs were in the private sector jobs and 3.2 million (16.2%) were in the public sector

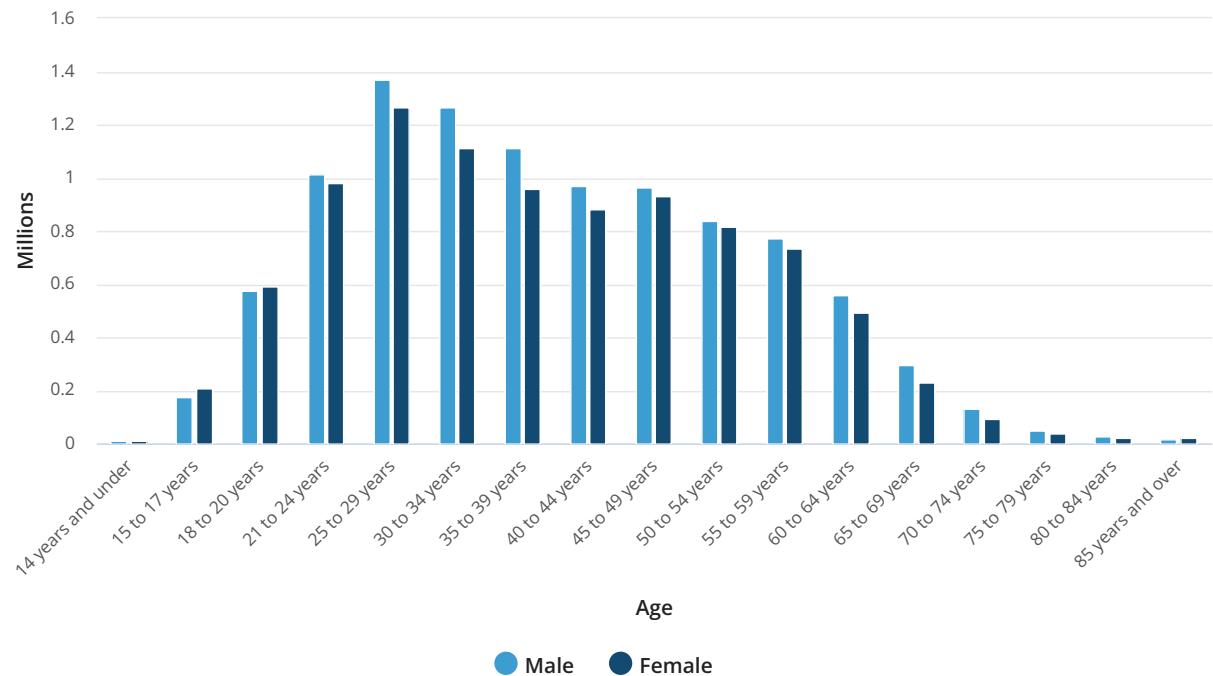
Employed people

During 2017-18:

- People aged 25-29 years held the highest number of employee jobs (2.6 million jobs)
- Males in this age group held a slightly higher proportion of jobs than females (52.1% and

47.9%)

Graph 2 - Number of jobs by age and sex of job holders in Australia, 2017-18

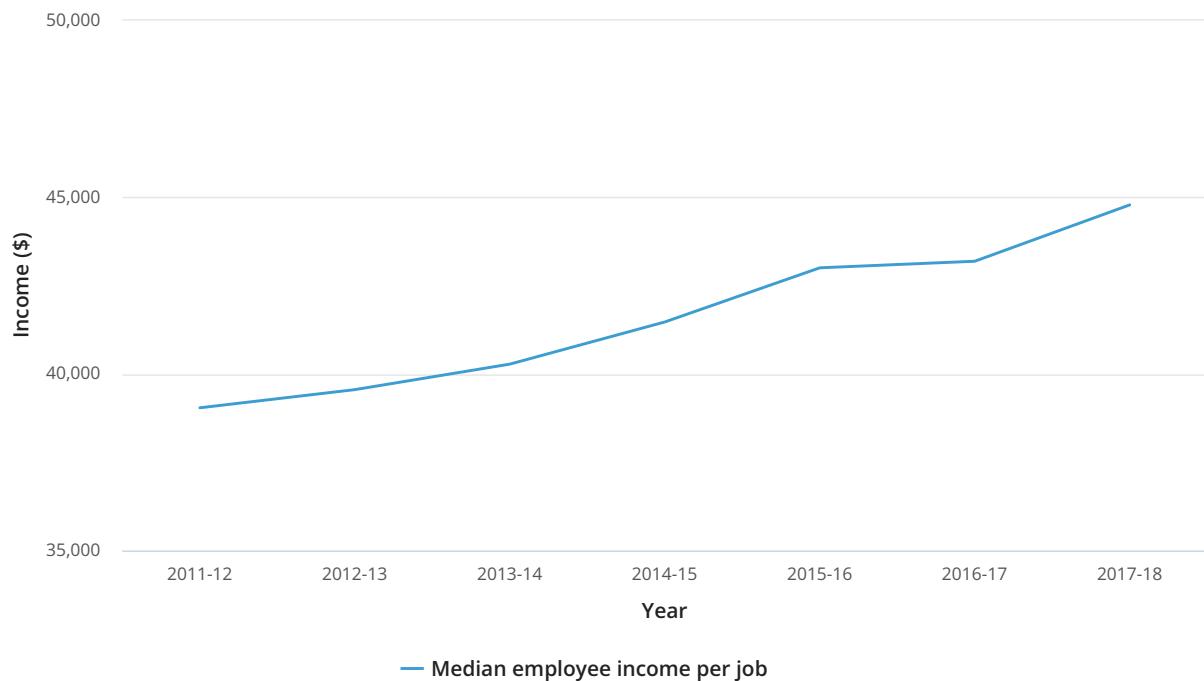


Employee income

In 2017-18, after adjusting for job duration, the median employee income per job was:

- \$44,784 for all persons
- \$54,536 for males
- \$36,174 for females

Graph 3 - Median employee income per job, 2011-12 to 2017-18

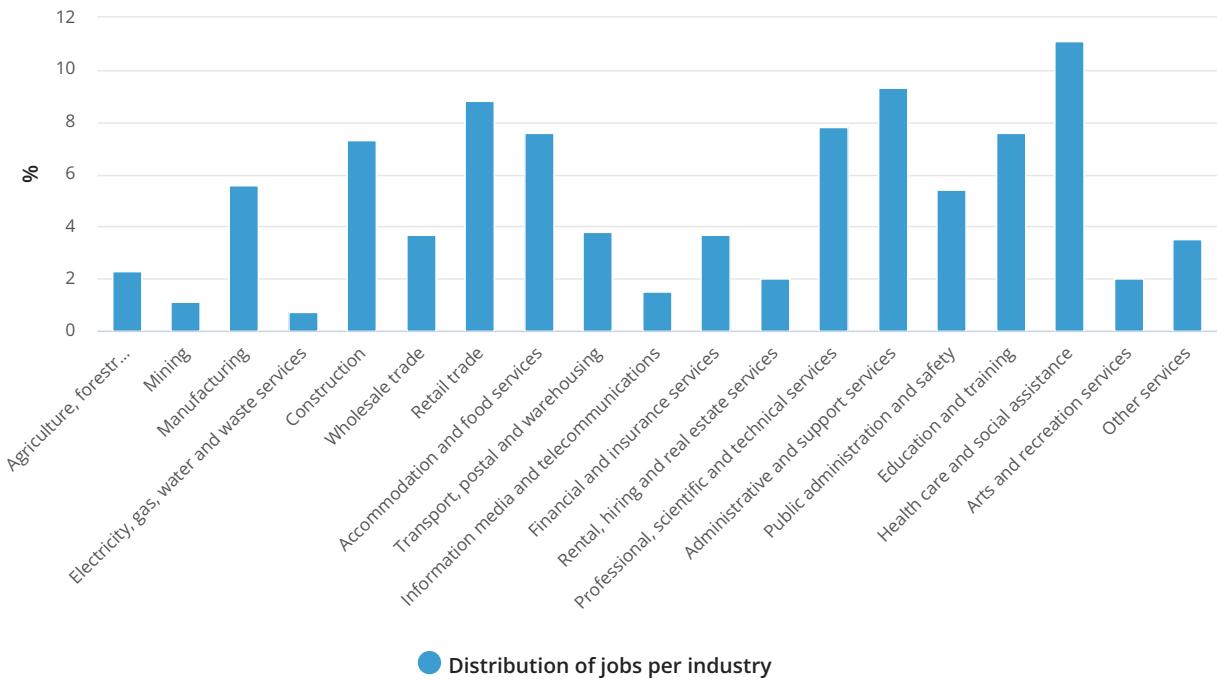


Industry

During 2017-18, the industries with the most jobs were:

- Health care and social assistance (11.1%)
- Administrative and support services (9.3%)
- Retail trade (8.8%)

Graph 4 - Distribution of jobs per industry in Australia, 2017-18



Occupation

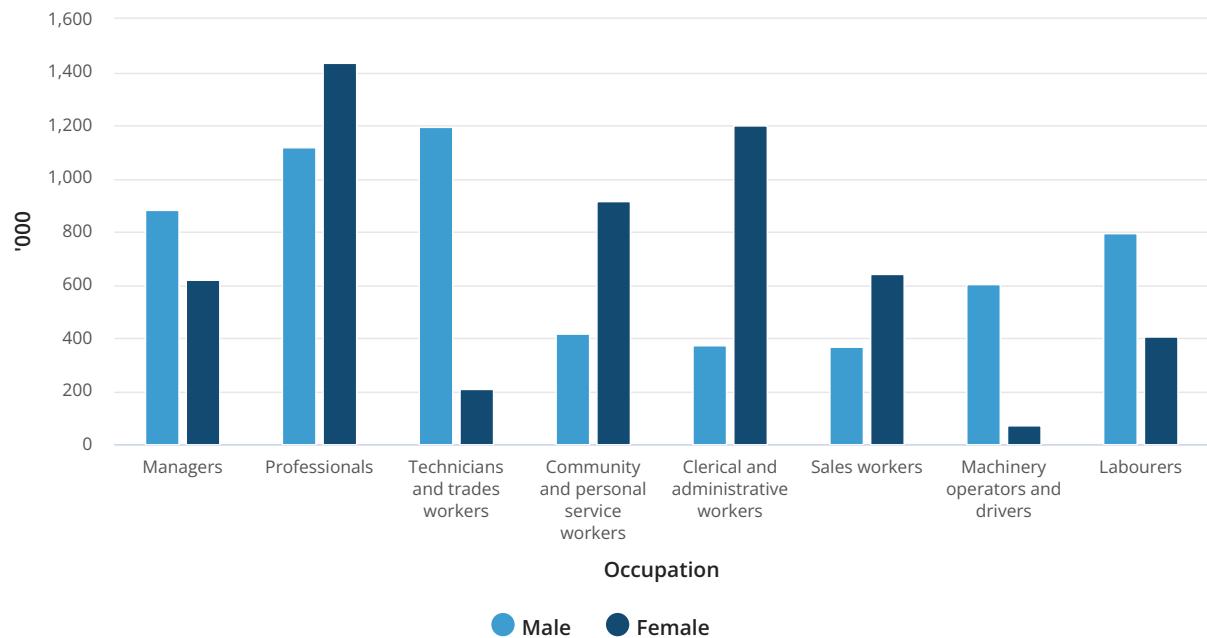
During 2017-18, the most common occupations were:

- Professionals (18.5%)
- Clerical and Administrative Workers (11.4%)
- Technicians and Trade Workers (10.2%)

Differences in male and female employment in occupations continue to be apparent.

Almost all jobs worked by machinery operators and drivers were held by males (89.2%), while most clerical and administrative jobs were held by females (76.4%).

Graph 5 - Number of employed persons per occupation of main job by sex in Australia, 2017-18



Employers

During 2017-18:

- 6.0 million (30.8%) jobs were with small businesses (less than 20 employees)
- 4.1 million (20.8%) jobs were with medium businesses (between 20 and 199 employees)
- 7.8 million (39.9%) jobs were with large businesses (200 or more employees)

Regional comparison

	Highest number of jobs	Highest median employee income per job (duration adjusted)	Highest total employment income (million)
New South Wales	Sydney - Haymarket - The Rocks	56,761 St Leonards - Naremburn	\$76,838 Mosman \$2,643
	Waterloo - Beaconsfield	35,042 North Sydney - Lavender Bay	\$76,349 Lane Cove - Greenwich \$1,984
	Parramatta - Rosehill	32,457 Balmain	\$75,899 Double Bay - Bellevue Hill \$1,927
	Newtown - Camperdown - Darlington	28,266 Crows Nest - Waverton	Willoughby \$71,986- Castle Cove - Northbridge \$1,845
Victoria	Melbourne	47,569 South Yarra - West	\$72,632 Richmond \$1,853
	St Kilda	36,479 Port Melbourne	\$68,331 Brighton \$1,499
	Richmond	34,426 Newport	\$59,055 St Kilda \$1,459
	Tarneit	34,165 Richmond	\$58,498 Hawthorn \$1,424
Queensland	North Lakes - Mango Hill	27,880 Weipa	\$70,572 North Lakes - Mango Hill \$1,213
	Upper Coomera - Willow Vale	27,460 Moranbah	\$68,223 Upper Coomera - Willow Vale \$1,075
	Surfers Paradise	25,627 Bulimba	\$63,432 Forest Lake - Doolandella \$965
	Forest Lake - Doolandella	24,038 Broadsound - Nebo	\$60,353 Jimboomba \$946
South Australia	Plympton	20,500 Roxby Downs	\$81,165 Unley - Parkside \$871
	Northgate - Oakden - Gilles Plains	18,722 Largs Bay - Semaphore	\$50,891 Glenelg \$774
	Enfield - Blair Athol	17,641 Whyalla	\$50,532 Burnside - Wattle Park \$774
	Seaford	17,240 Blackwood	\$50,450 Goodwood - Millwood \$768
Western Australia	Perth City	41,540 Ashburton	\$82,187 Perth City \$2,001
	Ellenbrook	32,719 Port Hedland	\$77,815 Ellenbrook \$1,458
	Baldivis	29,969 South Hedland	\$66,470 Baldivis \$1,412
	Rivervale - Kewdale - Cloverdale	23,465 Kalgoorlie - North	Nedlands \$64,833- Dalkeith - Crawley \$1,143
Tasmania	Devonport	10,759 Geilston Bay - Risdon	\$48,185 Sandy Bay \$459
	Sandy Bay	10,699 Old Beach - Otago	\$47,700 Howrah - Trammere \$362
	Kingston - Huntingfield	8,856 Howrah - Tranmere	\$47,495 Kingston Beach - Blackmans Bay \$350
	Hobart	8,688 Cambridge	\$45,989 Kingston - Huntingfield \$344
Northern Territory	Darwin City	12,162 Parap	\$62,676 Darwin City \$544
	Katherine	10,252 Durack - Marlow Lagoon	\$61,245 Humpty Doo \$421
	Charles	10,099 Lyons	\$61,136 Katherine \$374
	Humpty Doo	8,562 Palmerston - North	\$60,712 Rosebery - Bellamack \$334
Australian Capital Territory	Kambah	12,305 Barton	\$83,080 Kambah \$609
	Ngunnawal	9,425 Kingston	\$79,215 Ngunnawal \$444
	Harrison	7,454 Griffith	\$71,063 Kingston \$386
	Gordon	6,761 Forde	\$70,323 Harrison \$376

Note:

- Analysis only includes areas with a population of more than 1,000 people
- Regional areas include the 4 Statistical Area Level 2s (SA2s) with the highest numbers for

relevant characteristics

Jobs in New South Wales

Information for New South Wales split by the Greater Sydney region and the Rest of New South Wales (footnote 1).

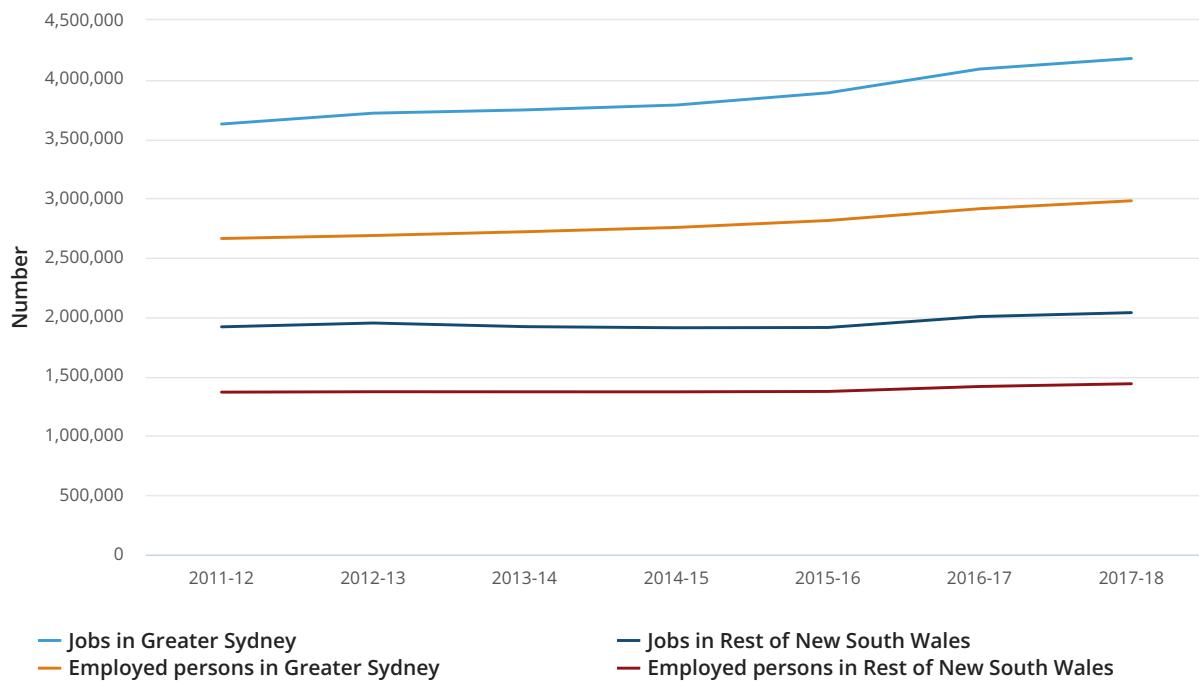
Number of employed persons and jobs

In 2017-18, around 2,979,700 people in the Greater Sydney region were employed at some point during the year and worked across 4,178,300 jobs. The number of employed people increased by 2.3% over the year ended June 2018 and increased by 11.9% since 2011-12. In the Greater Sydney region, the number of jobs worked were up 2.2% over 2017-18 and 15.2% since 2011-12.

There were 1,438,800 employed people in the Rest of New South Wales during 2017-18, an increase of 1.6% from the previous year, and 5.2% from 2011-12. These people worked across 2,037,700 jobs during the year, an 1.6% increase from 2016-17 and a 6.2% increase from 2011-12 in the number of jobs.

The number of jobs was higher in Greater Sydney compared to the Rest of New South Wales (67.2% and 32.8% respectively). These proportions have been relatively stable over the period 2011-12 to 2017-18.

Graph 1 - Number of employed persons and jobs, 2011-12 to 2017-18



In 2017-18, across New South Wales, there were 4,419,100 employed people who worked across 6,216,800 jobs during the year. The number of employed people has continued to grow at the state level over the period 2011-12 to 2017-18 (up 2.1% from 2016-17 and up 9.5% from 2011-12). The number of jobs worked in New South Wales increased 2.0% in the year ended June 2018 and were up 12.0% from 2011-12.

Jobs by gender

In the Greater Sydney region, during 2017-18 the number of jobs held by males increased by 1.9% and the number of jobs held by females increased by 2.4%. In the Rest of New South Wales, the number of jobs held by males increased by 1.6% whilst the number of jobs held by females increased by 1.7% over the same period.

Compared to 2011-12, the number of jobs held by both males and females increased (up 14.0% and 16.6% respectively) in the Greater Sydney region. In the Rest of New South Wales, the number of jobs held by both males and females also increased (up 4.1% and 8.6%

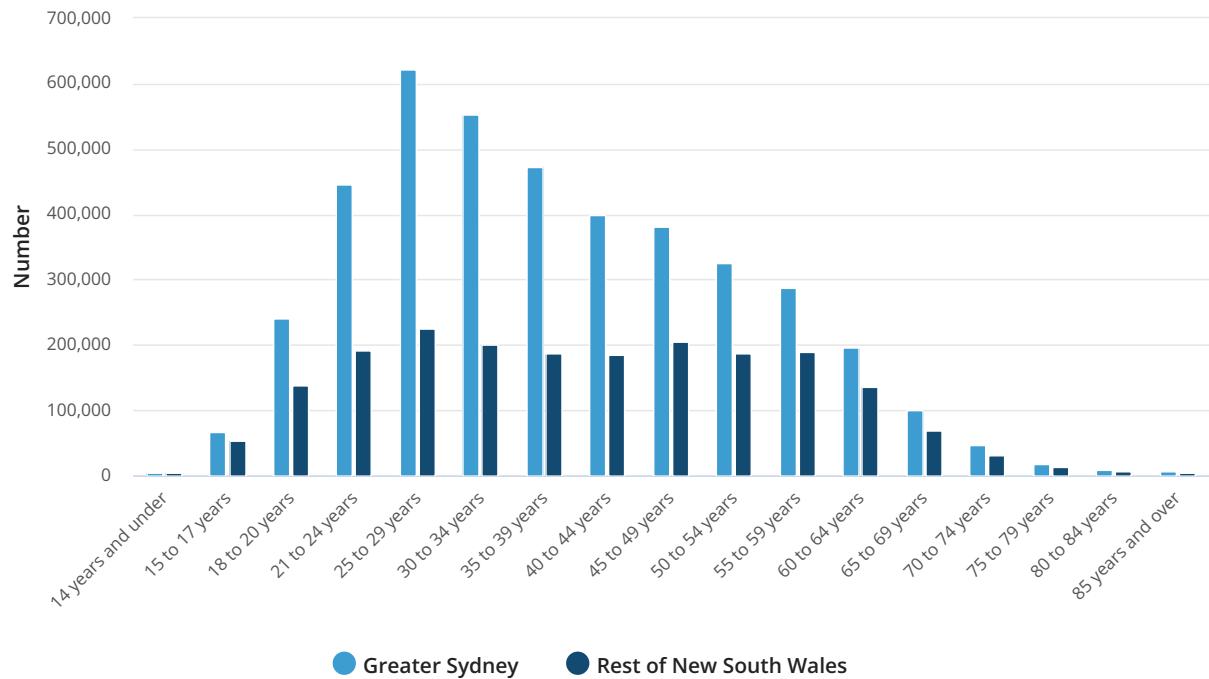
respectively). The growth rate in the number of jobs held by females was greater than males since 2011-12 (13.7% and 10.4% respectively).

In both the Greater Sydney and Rest of New South Wales regions, the number of jobs held in 2017-18 was greater for males (52.0% and 51.5% of jobs, respectively) compared to females (48.0% and 48.5% of jobs, respectively). This was consistent at the state level, with males working across 51.8% of all jobs, compared to females, who worked across 48.2% of total jobs during 2017-18.

Jobs by age

In 2017-18, across the Greater Sydney region, the highest number of jobs were held by people in the 25 to 29 year age group (621,500 jobs), with males in this age group holding a higher proportion of the jobs than females (51.2% and 48.8% respectively). These results were also consistent in the Rest of New South Wales, with males in this age group holding 52.7% of all jobs compared to 47.3% held by females. Over the period 2011-12 to 2017-18, the 25 to 29 age group filled the most number of jobs in the Greater Sydney region.

Graph 2 - Number of jobs by age and region, 2017-18



This was also consistent at the state level, with 845,700 jobs held by people in the 25 to 29 year old age group with males holding a slightly higher proportion of the jobs than females (51.6% and 48.4% respectively) during 2017-18. Similarly, this age group also held the highest number of jobs over the period 2011-12 to 2017-18 across New South Wales.

Type of employment

Of the 4,178,300 jobs in the Greater Sydney region in 2017-18, 90.4% of them were employee jobs and 9.6% were jobs worked by owner managers of unincorporated enterprises. In the Rest of New South Wales, the majority of jobs worked were also employee jobs (87.3%) compared to jobs worked by owner managers of unincorporated enterprises (12.7%) in 2017-18. This was also consistent at the state level, with 89.4% of all jobs being employee jobs, and only 10.6% being worked by owner managers of unincorporated enterprises.

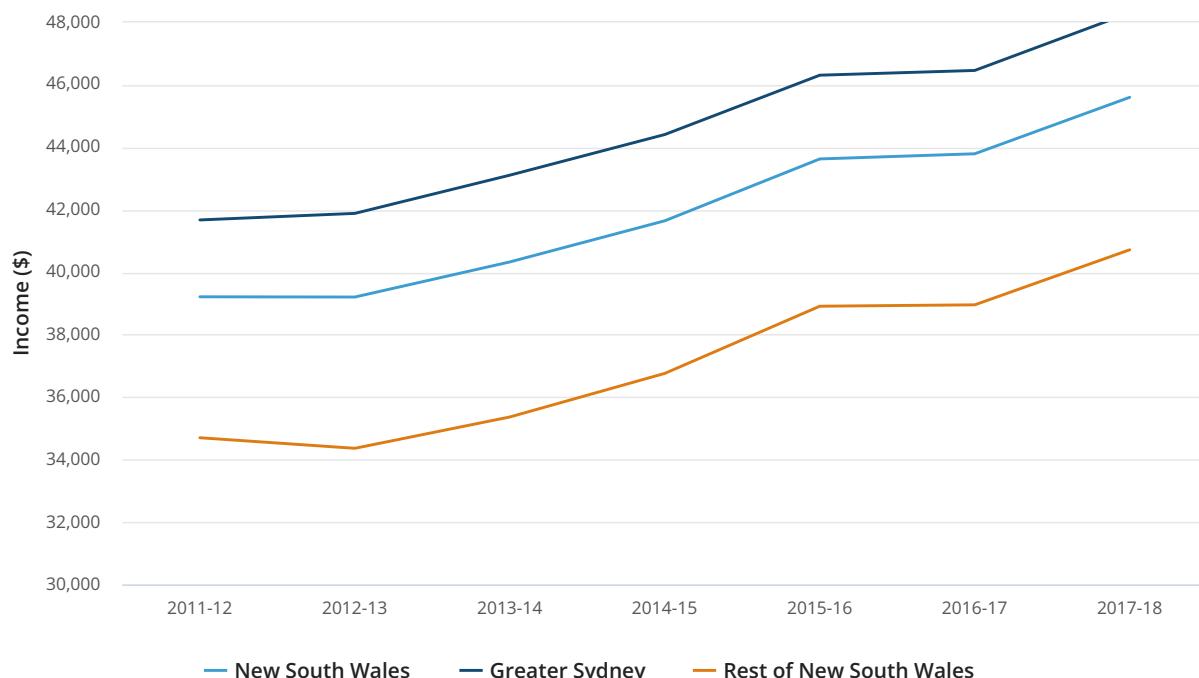
Median employee income per job

In 2017-18, the median employee income per job (footnote 2) in Greater Sydney region was higher than in the Rest of New South Wales (\$48,300 and \$40,700 respectively). Since 2011-12, the median employee income per job grew by 15.9% in Greater Sydney and 17.4% in the Rest of New South Wales.

By gender, the male median employee income per job was higher than the female median employee income per job in both regions consecutively throughout the period 2011-12 to 2017-18. Since 2011-12, the male median employee income per job grew by 14.5% in Greater Sydney and by 12.5% in the Rest of New South Wales. Over the same period, the female median employee income per job increased by 16.8% in the Greater Sydney region and by 24.7% in the Rest of New South Wales.

Across New South Wales, the median employee income per job was \$45,600 in 2017-18. The median employee income per job for males was also higher than for females (\$54,800 and \$37,600 respectively) during 2017-18.

Graph 3 - Median employee income by region, 2011-12 to 2017-18



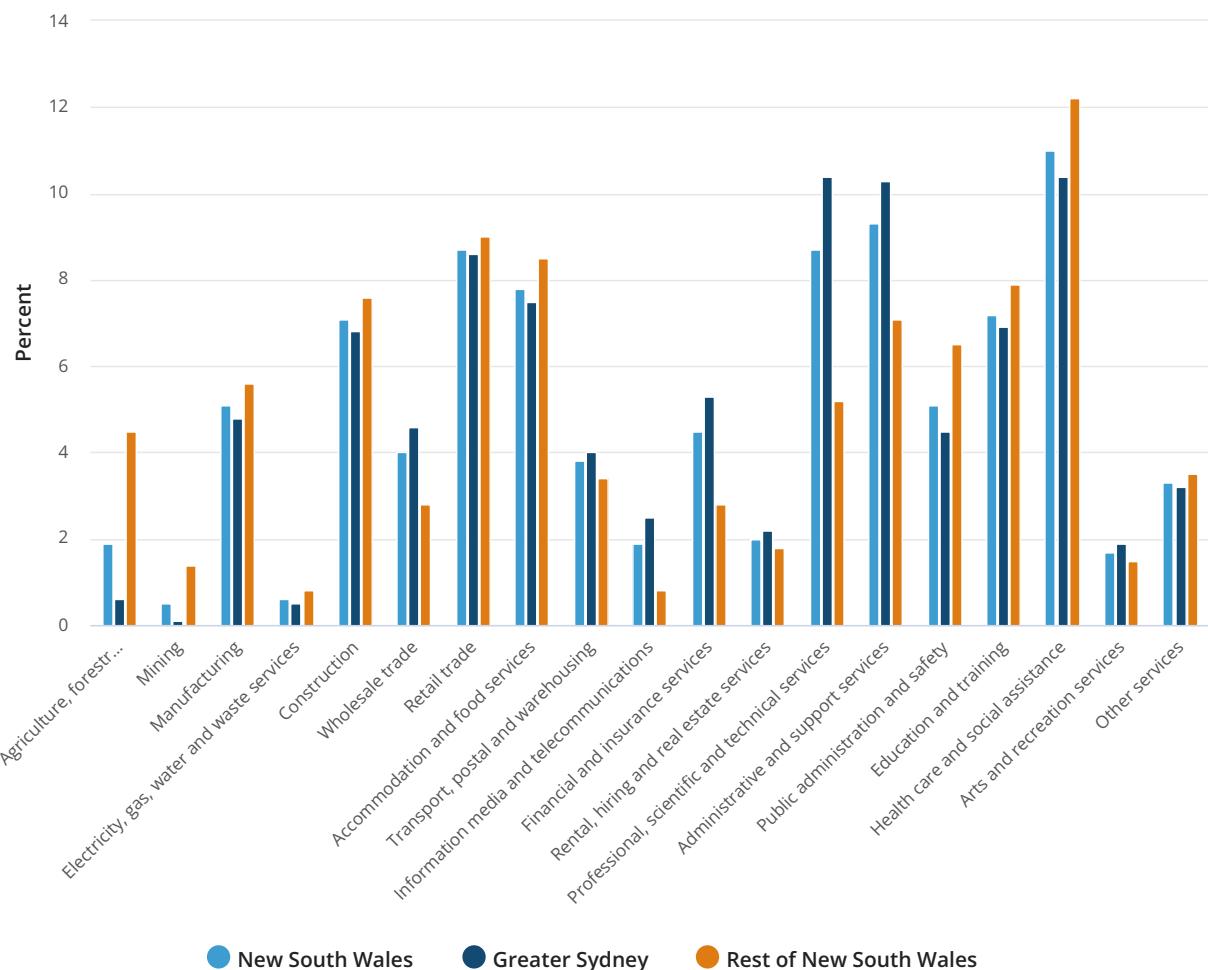
Industry

In the Greater Sydney region, the five industries that supplied the most jobs (in order) during 2017-18 were Professional, scientific and technical services, Health care and social assistance, Administrative and support services, Retail trade, and Accommodation and food services. The number of jobs in all of these industries increased over the year to June 2018.

Over the same period, in the Rest of New South Wales, the five industries with the highest number of jobs (in order) were in Health care and social assistance, Retail trade, Accommodation and food services, Education and training, and Construction. Similar to the Greater Sydney region, the number of jobs in each of these industries increased over 2017-18.

The five highest employing industries across New South Wales during 2017-18 were Health care and social assistance, Administrative and support services, Retail trade, Professional, scientific and technical services, and Accommodation and food services.

Graph 4 - Distribution of jobs across industries by region, 2017-18



Occupation

In 2017-18, the three most common occupations across New South Wales were Professionals (19.5% of all occupations), Managers (11.8%), and Clerical and Administrative Workers (11.5%).

In the Greater Sydney region, the three most common occupations were Professionals (21.5% of all occupations), Managers (13.2%), and Clerical and Administrative Workers

(12.1%). The three most common occupations in Rest of New South Wales region were Professionals (15.2% of all occupations), Technicians and Trades Workers (11.2%), and Community and Personal Service Workers (10.7%).

In New South Wales, jobs worked by Managers, Technicians and Trades Workers, Machinery Operators and Drivers, and Labourers were most likely to be held by males, while those worked by Professionals, Community and Personal Service Workers, Clerical and Administrative Workers, and Sales Workers were most likely to be held by females.

Footnotes

1. "Jobs in Greater Sydney" and "Jobs in the Rest of New South Wales" refer to jobs worked by people living in those regions.
2. Median employment income per job is based on filled employee jobs during the reference year. It has been adjusted to account for the duration the job was held. For further detail, see the Explanatory Notes.

Jobs in Victoria

Information for Victoria split by the Greater Melbourne region and the Rest of Victoria (footnote 1).

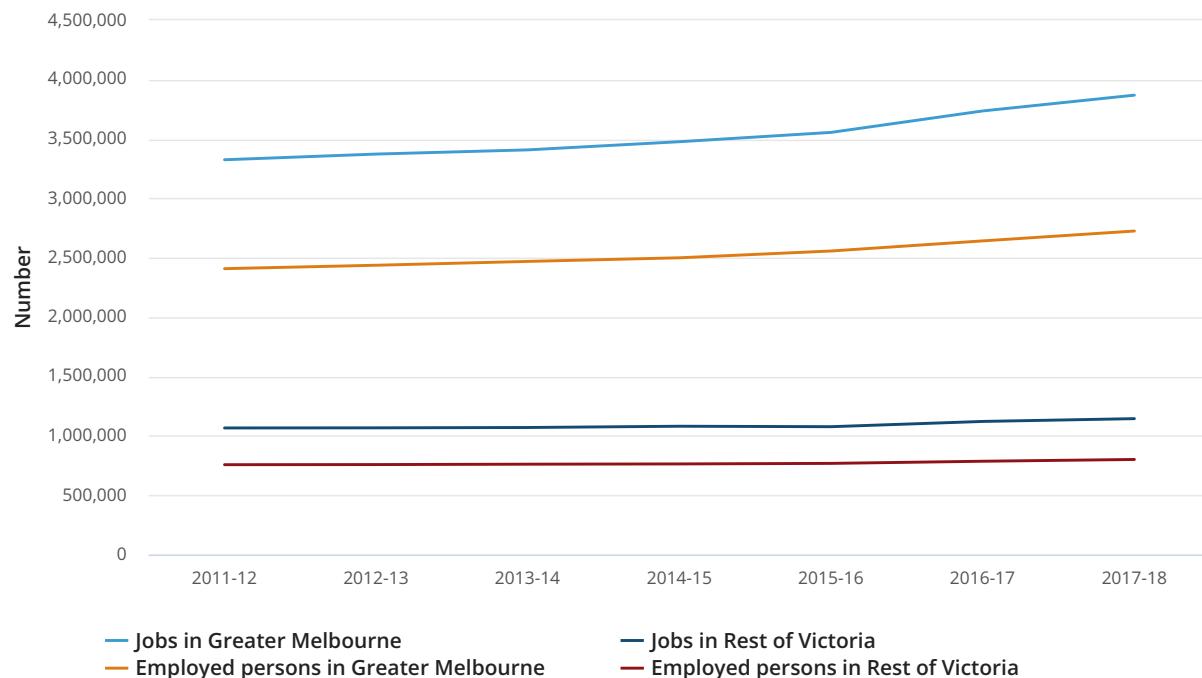
Number of employed persons and jobs

In 2017-18, around 2,725,000 people in the Greater Melbourne region were employed at some point during the year and worked across 3,869,200 jobs. The number of employed people increased by 3.1% over the year ended June 2018 and increased by 13.2% since 2011-12. In the Greater Melbourne region, the number of jobs worked were up 3.6% during 2017-18 and up 16.4% since 2011-12.

There were 801,100 employed people in the Rest of Victoria during 2017-18, an increase of 1.9% from the previous year, and 5.8% from 2011-12. These people worked across 1,144,900 jobs during the year June 2018, a 2.1% increase from 2016-17 and a 7.4% increase from 2011-12 in the number of jobs.

The number of jobs was higher in Greater Melbourne compared to the Rest of Victoria (77.1% and 22.8% respectively). These proportions have been relatively stable over the period 2011-12 to 2017-18.

Graph 1 - Number of employed persons and jobs, 2011-12 to 2017-18



In 2017-18, across Victoria, there were 3,527,100 employed people who worked across 5,015,300 jobs during the year. The number of employed people has continued to grow at the state level over the period 2011-12 to 2017-18 (up 2.7% from 2016-17 and up 11.2% from 2011-12). The number of jobs worked in Victoria increased 3.1% during 2017-18 and were up 14.0% from 2011-12.

Jobs by gender

In the Greater Melbourne region, the number of jobs held by males increased by 3.8%, and the number of jobs held by females increased by 3.3% over 2017-18. In the Rest of Victoria, the number of jobs held by males increased by 2.4% whilst the number of jobs held by females increased by 1.8% over 2017-18.

Since 2011-12, the number of jobs held by both males and females increased (up 15.8% and 17.0% respectively) in the Greater Melbourne region. In the Rest of Victoria, the number of jobs held by both males and females also increased (up 5.6% and 9.2% respectively) since

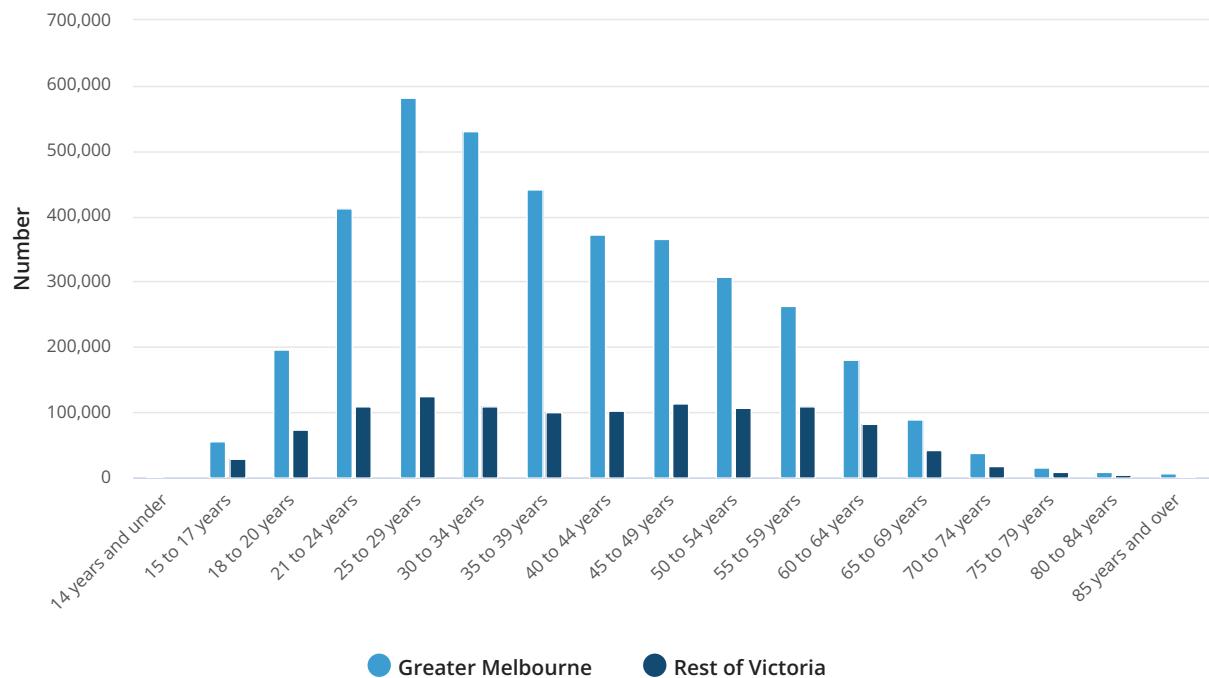
2011-12. Across Victoria, the increase in the number of jobs was a result of growth in jobs by both males and females over both the year ended June 2018 and since 2011-12. The growth rate in the number of jobs held by females was greater than males over the period 2011-12 to 2017-18 (14.9% and 13.1% respectively).

In both the Greater Melbourne and Rest of Victoria regions, the number of jobs held in 2017-18 was greater for males (51.7% and 50.9% of jobs, respectively) compared to females (48.3% and 49.1% of jobs, respectively). This was consistent at the state level, with males working across 51.5% of all jobs, compared to females, who worked across 48.5% of total jobs during 2017-18.

Jobs by age

In 2017-18, across the Greater Melbourne region, the highest number of jobs were held by people in the 25 to 29 year age group (582,100 jobs), with males in this age group holding a higher proportion of the jobs than females (51.2% and 48.8% respectively). These results were also consistent in the Rest of Victoria, with males in the 25 to 29 year age group holding 52.3% of all jobs compared to 47.7% held by females.

Graph 2 - Number of jobs by age and region, 2017-18



At the state level, with 707,500 jobs were held by people in the 25 to 29 year age group and males holding a slightly higher proportion of the jobs than females (51.4% and 48.6% respectively) during 2017-18. Similarly, this age group also held the highest number of jobs over the period 2011-12 to 2017-18.

Type of employment

Of the 3,869,200 jobs in the Greater Melbourne region in 2017-18, 90.0% of them were employee jobs and 10.0% were jobs worked by owner managers of unincorporated enterprises. In the Rest of Victoria, the majority of jobs worked were also employee jobs (86.7%) compared to jobs worked by owner managers of unincorporated enterprises (13.3%) over the same period. At the state level, 89.2% of all jobs were employee jobs and only 10.8% were worked by owner managers of unincorporated enterprises.

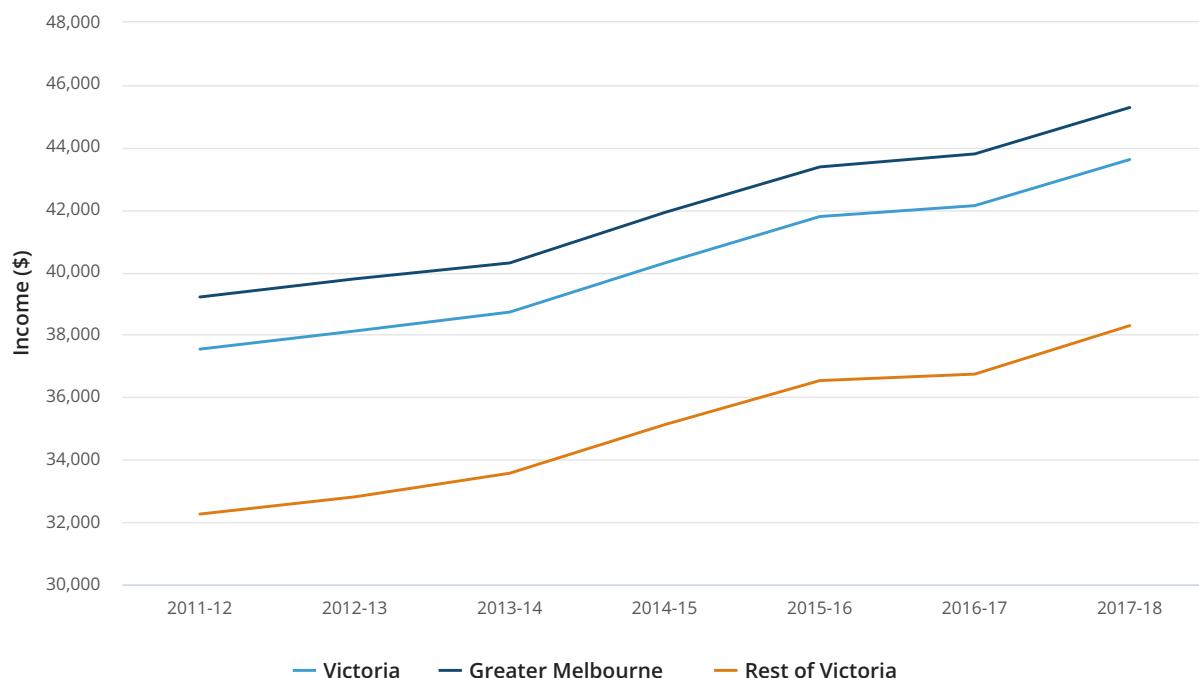
Median employee income per job

In 2017-18, the median employee income per job (footnote 2) in Greater Melbourne region was higher than in the Rest of Victoria (\$45,300 and \$38,300 respectively). Since 2011-12, median employee income per job has grown by 15.5% in Greater Melbourne and 18.7% in the Rest of Victoria.

By gender, the male median employee income per job was higher than the female median employee income per job in both regions over the period 2011-12 to 2017-18. Since 2011-12, the male median employee income per job grew by 13.4% in Greater Melbourne and by 15.2% in the Rest of Victoria. Since 2011-12, the female median employee income per job increased by 18.0% in the Greater Melbourne region and by 24.7% in the Rest of Victoria.

Across Victoria, the median employee income per job was \$43,600 in 2017-18. The median employee income per job for males was also higher than for females (\$53,400 and \$35,000 respectively) during 2017-18, as well as over the period 2011-12 to 2017-18.

Graph 3 - Median employee income per job by region, 2011-12 to 2017-18



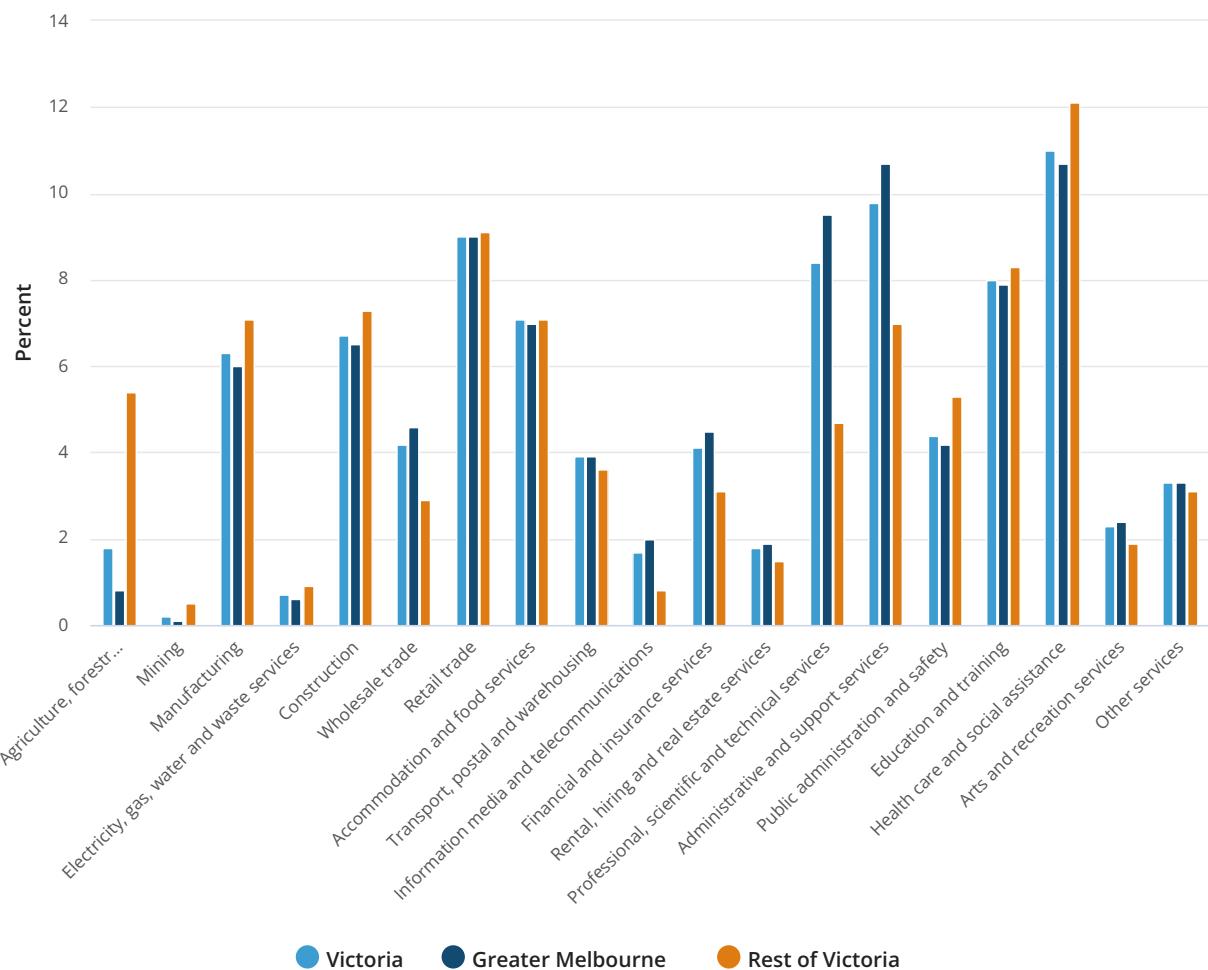
Industry

For the Greater Melbourne region during 2017-18, the five industries that supplied the most jobs (in order) were Health care and social assistance, Administrative and support services, Professional, scientific and technical services, Retail trade, and Education and training. Over the year to June 2018, the number of jobs in all of these industries increased.

Over the 2017-18, the five highest employing industries (in order of number of jobs) in the Rest of Victoria were Health care and social assistance, Retail trade, Education and training, Construction, and Manufacturing. Similarly to the Greater Melbourne region, the number of jobs in each of these industries increased over the year ended June 2018.

At the Victorian state level during 2017-18, the highest employing industries (in order of number of jobs) were Health care and social assistance, Administrative and support services, Retail trade, Professional, scientific and technical services, and Education and training. Over the past 12 months, there was jobs growth in all of these industries.

Graph 4 - Distribution of jobs across industries by region, 2017-18



Occupation

In 2017-18, the most common occupations across Victoria were Professionals (19.7% of all occupations), Clerical and Administrative Workers (11.4%), and Managers (11.4%).

In the Greater Melbourne region in 2017-18, the most common occupations (in order of number of jobs) were Professionals (21.0% of all occupations), Managers (12.0%), and Clerical and Administrative Workers (11.9%). During 2017-18, the most common occupations

in Rest of Victoria region were Professionals (15.4% of all occupations), Labourers (11.4%), and Technicians and Trades Workers (11.0%).

During 2017-18, jobs worked by Managers, Technicians and Trades Workers, Machinery Operators and Drivers, and Labourers were most likely to be held by males, while those worked by Professionals, Community and Personal Service Workers, Clerical and Administrative Workers, and Sales Workers were most likely to be held by females.

Footnotes

1. "Jobs in Greater Melbourne" and "Jobs in the Rest of Victoria" refer to jobs worked by people living in those regions.
2. Median employment income per job is based on filled employee jobs during the reference year. It has been adjusted to account for the duration the job was held. For further detail, see the Explanatory Notes.

Jobs in Queensland

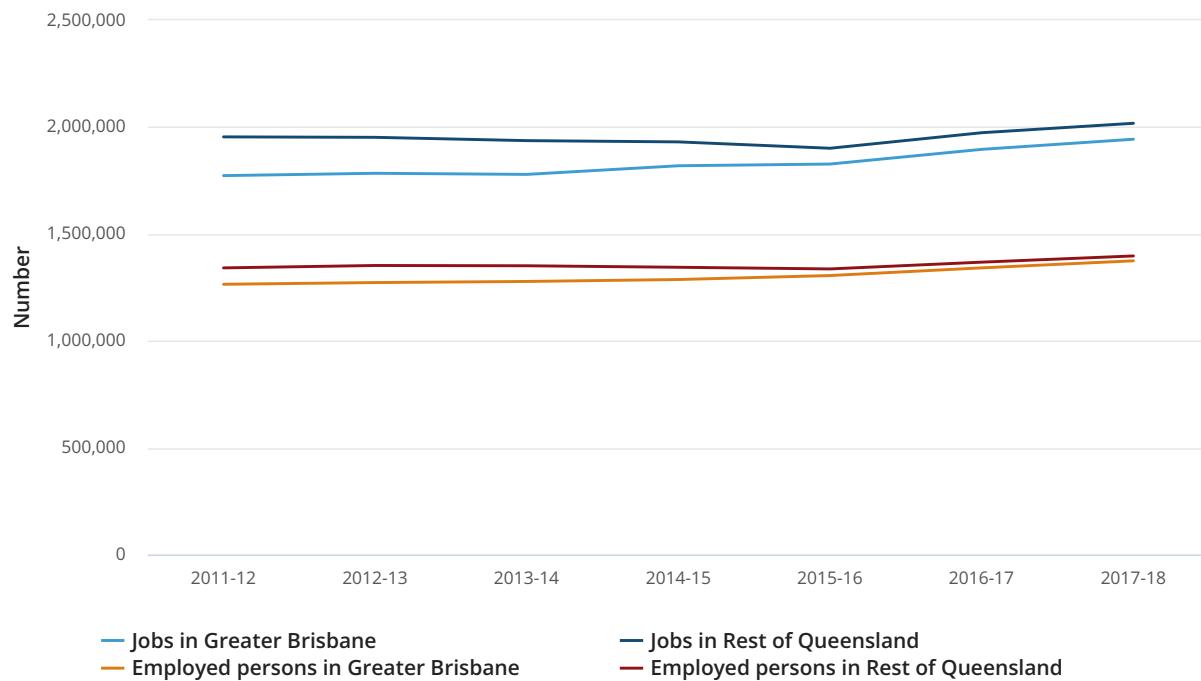
Information for Queensland split by the Greater Brisbane region and the Rest of Queensland (footnote 1).

Number of employed persons and jobs

In 2017-18 around 1,374,500 people in the Greater Brisbane region were employed at some point during the year, who worked across 1,943,400 jobs. The number of employed people increased by 2.5% over the past 12 months, and increased by 8.7% since 2011-12. In the Greater Brisbane region, the number of jobs increased by 2.5% over the year to June 2018 and increased by 9.6% since 2011-12.

There were 1,397,300 employed people in the Rest of Queensland during 2017-18, an increase of 2.1% from the previous year, and 4.2% from 2011-12. These people worked across 2,017,900 jobs during the year, a 2.2% increase from 2016-17 and a 3.3% increase from 2011-12 in the number of jobs. The number of jobs was lower in Greater Brisbane compared to the Rest of Queensland (49.1% and 50.9% respectively). These proportions have been relatively stable over the period 2011-12 to 2017-18.

Graph 1 - Number of employed persons and jobs, 2011-12 to 2017-18



In 2017-18, across Queensland there were 2,772,200 employed people who worked across 3,961,800 jobs during the year. The number of employed people has continued to grow at the state level over the time series (up 2.3% from 2016-17 and up 6.3% from 2011-12). The number of jobs worked in Queensland increased by 2.4% during 2017-18 and were up 6.2% from 2011-12.

Jobs by gender

In the Greater Brisbane region over the year ended June 2018, the number of jobs held by males increased by 2.4%, and the number of jobs held by females increased by 2.6%. In the Rest of Queensland, the number of jobs held by males increased by 2.3% whilst the number of jobs held by females increased by 2.2% over the same period.

Since 2011-12, the number of jobs held by both males and females increased (up 8.6% and 10.7% respectively) in the Greater Brisbane region. In the Rest of Queensland, the number of jobs held by both males and females also increased (up 1.6% and 5.2% respectively) since

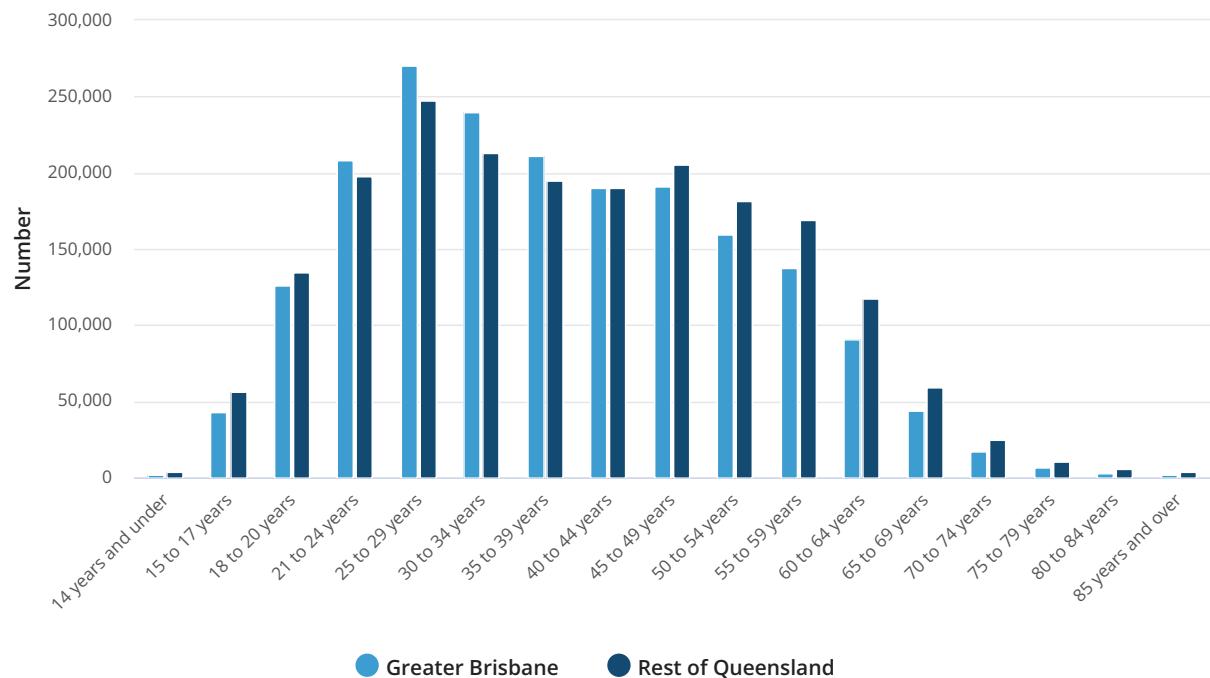
2011-12.

In both the Greater Brisbane and Rest of Queensland regions, the number of jobs held in 2017-18 was greater for males (52.1% and 52.3% of jobs, respectively) compared to females (47.9% and 47.7% of jobs, respectively). This was consistent at the state level, with males working across 52.2% of all jobs, compared to females, who worked across 47.8% of total jobs during 2017-18.

Jobs by age

In 2017-18, across the Greater Brisbane region, the highest number of jobs were held by people in the 25 to 29 year age group (270,000 jobs), with males in this age group holding a higher proportion of the jobs than females (52.7% and 47.3% respectively). These results were also consistent in the Rest of Queensland, with males in the 25 to 29 year age group holding 53.3% of all jobs compared to 46.7% held by females. Over the period 2011-12 to 2017-18, this age group has consistently filled the most number of jobs in both the Queensland regions.

Graph 2 - Number of jobs by age and region, 2017-18



At the Queensland state level, 517,400 jobs held by people in the 25 to 29 year old age group with males holding a slightly higher proportion of the jobs than females (53.0% and 47.0% respectively) during 2017-18.

Type of employment

During 2017-18, of the 1,943,400 jobs in the Greater Brisbane region in 2017-18, 91.3% of them were employee jobs and 8.7% were jobs worked by owner managers of unincorporated enterprises. In the Rest of Queensland, the majority of jobs worked were also employee jobs (88.7%) compared to jobs worked by owner managers of unincorporated enterprises (11.3%) over the same period.

Median employee income per job

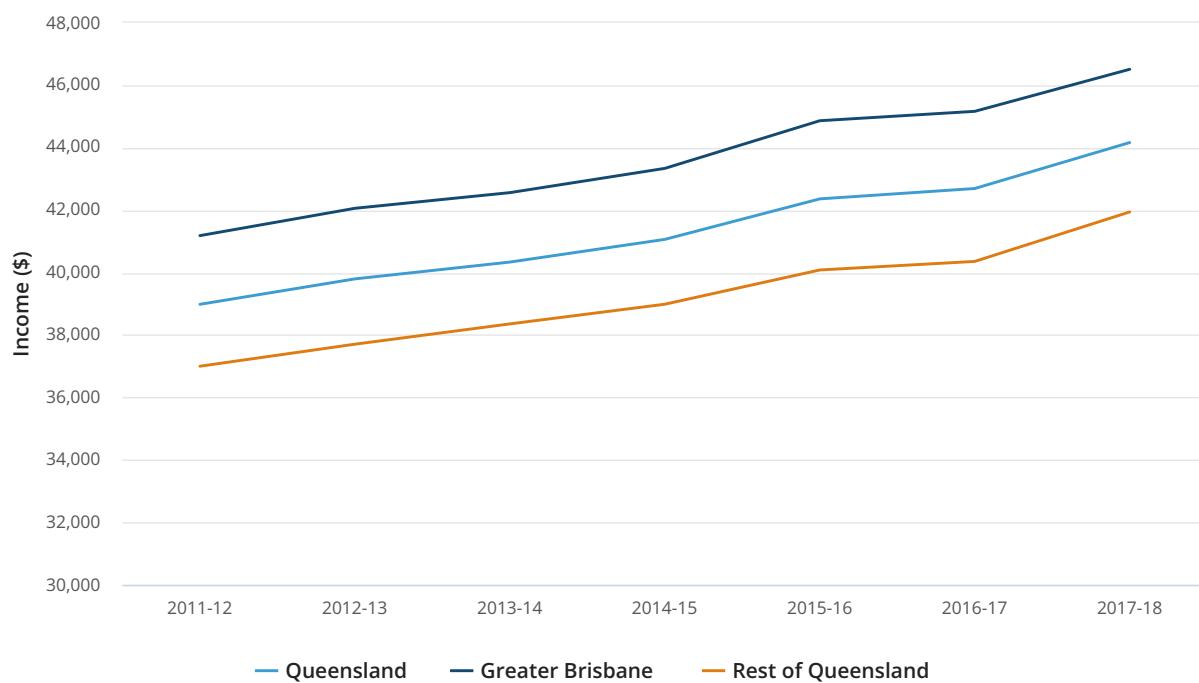
The median employee income per job (footnote 2) in Greater Brisbane region was higher than in the Rest of Queensland (\$46,500 and \$41,900 respectively) in 2017-18. Since

2011-12, the median employee income per job has grown by 12.9% in Greater Brisbane and 13.4% in the Rest of Queensland.

By gender, the male median employee income per job was higher than the female median employee income per job in both regions consecutively throughout the period 2011-12 to 2017-18. Since 2011-12, the male median employee income per job has grown by 9.5% in Greater Brisbane and by 8.5% in the Rest of Queensland. Over the same period, the female median employee income per job increased by 16.6% in the Greater Brisbane region and by 19.9% in the Rest of Queensland.

Across Queensland, the median employee income per job was \$44,200 in 2017-18. The median employee income per job for males was also higher than for females (\$53,500 and \$35,900 respectively) during 2017-18.

Graph 3 - Median employee income by region, 2011-12 to 2017-18



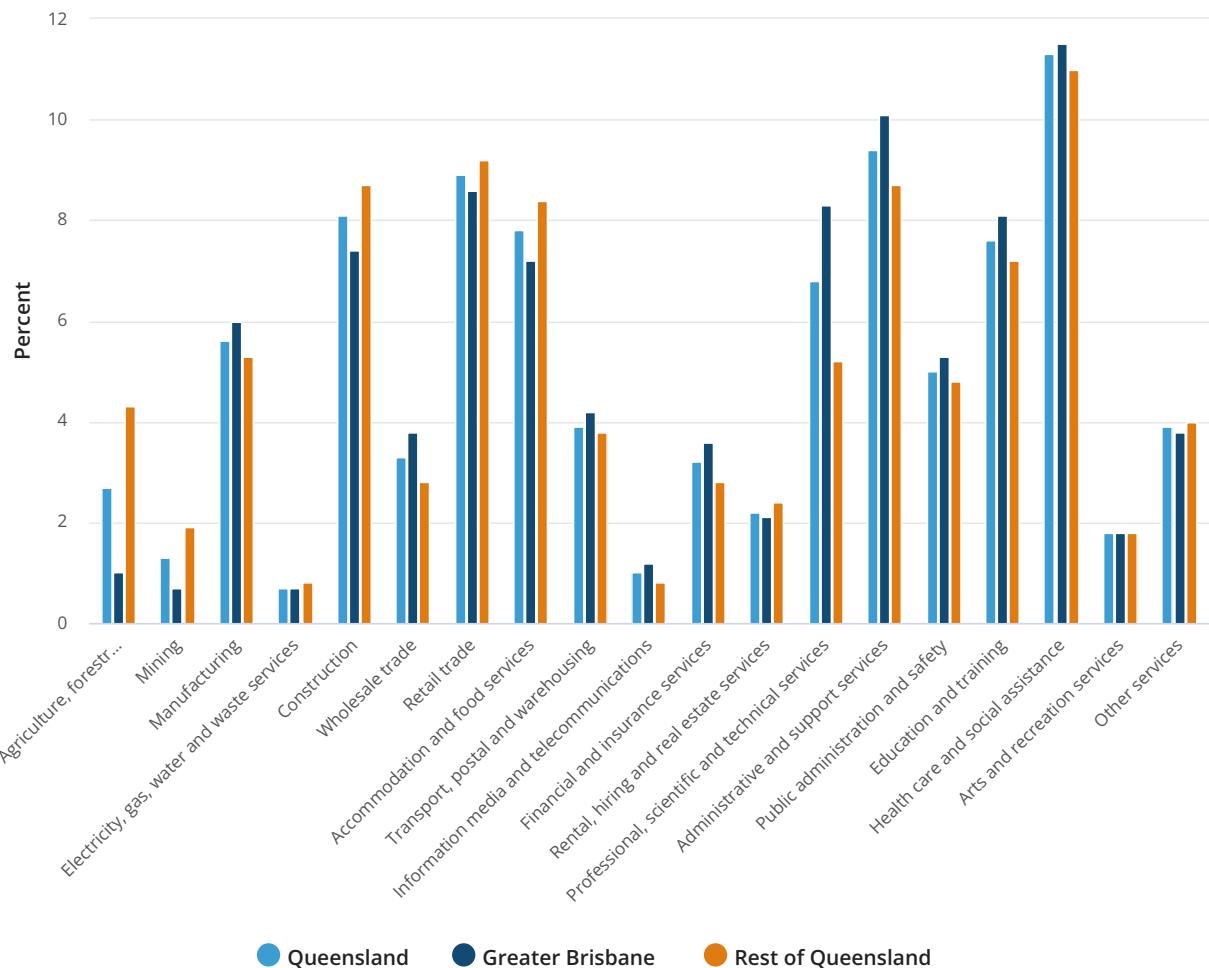
Industry

In the Greater Brisbane region during 2017-18, the five industries that supplied the most jobs (in order) were Health care and social assistance, Administrative and support services, Retail trade, Professional, scientific and technical services, and Education and training. Over the past 12 months, the number of jobs in all of these industries increased.

Over 2017-18 in the Rest of Queensland, the five industries with the highest number of jobs (in order) were Health care and social assistance, Retail trade, Construction, Administrative and support services, and Accommodation and food services. Similar to the Greater Brisbane region, the number of jobs in each of these industries increased over the period.

In 2017-18, the highest employing industries (in order of number of jobs) across Queensland were Health care and social assistance, Administrative and support services, Retail trade, Construction, and Accommodation and food services.

Graph 4 - Distribution of jobs across industries by region, 2017-18



Occupation

In 2017-18, the most common occupations (by number of jobs) across Queensland were Professionals (16.4% of all occupations), Clerical and Administrative Workers (11.3%), and Technicians and Trades Workers (11.0%).

In the Greater Brisbane region, the most common occupations were Professionals (19.2% of all occupations), Clerical and Administrative Workers (12.6%), and Managers (10.6%). In

comparison, the most common occupations in Rest of Queensland region were Professionals (13.7% of all occupations), Technicians and Trades Workers (11.9%), and Community and Personal Service Workers (10.7%).

In 2017-18, jobs worked by Managers, Technicians and Trades Workers, Machinery Operators and Drivers, and Labourers were most likely to be held by males, while those worked by Professionals, Community and Personal Service Workers, Clerical and Administrative Workers, and Sales Workers were most likely to be held by females.

Footnotes

1. "Jobs in Greater Brisbane" and "Jobs in the Rest of Queensland" refer to jobs worked by people living in those regions.
2. Median employment income per job is based on filled employee jobs during the reference year. It has been adjusted to account for the duration the job was held. For further detail, see the Explanatory Notes.

Jobs in South Australia

Information for South Australia split by the Greater Adelaide region and the Rest of South Australia (footnote 1).

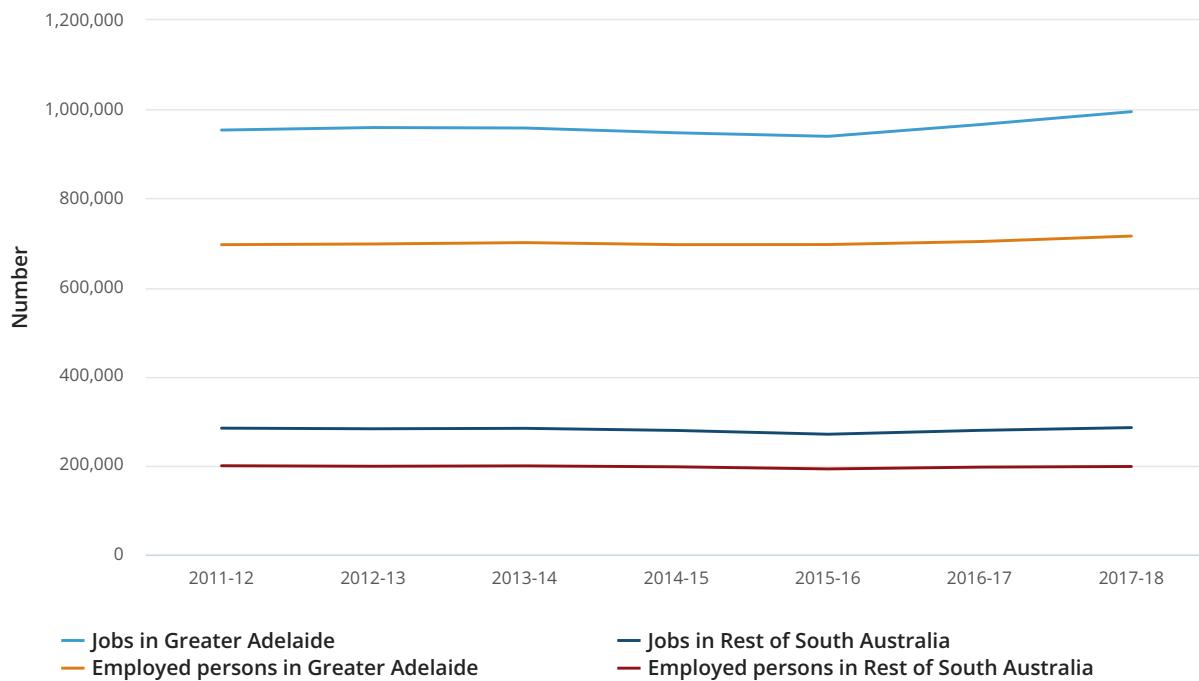
Number of employed persons and jobs

In 2017-18, around 715,400 people in the Greater Adelaide region were employed at some point during the year and worked across 994,700 jobs. The number of employed people increased by 1.8% over the year ended June 2018 and increased by 2.8% since 2011-12. In the Greater Adelaide region, the number of jobs were up 3.0% during 2018 and up 4.3% since 2011-12.

There were 197,900 employed people in the Rest of South Australia during 2017-18, an increase of 0.7% from the previous year and a decrease of 0.8% from 2011-12. These people worked across 285,200 jobs during the year ended June 2018, a 2.2% increase from 2016-17 and a 0.4% increase from 2011-12 in the number of jobs.

The number of jobs was higher in Greater Adelaide compared to the Rest of South Australia (77.7% and 22.3% respectively). These proportions have been relatively stable over the period 2011-12 to 2017-18.

Graph 1 - Number of employed persons and jobs, 2011-12 to 2017-18



In 2017-18, across South Australia, there were 913,200 employed people who worked across 1,279,900 jobs during the year. The number of employed people has continued to grow at the state level increasing 1.5% in 2017-18 and up 1.9% from 2011-12. The number of jobs worked in South Australia increased 2.8% in the year ended June 2018 and up by 3.4% from 2011-12.

Jobs by gender

In the Greater Adelaide region, the number of jobs held by males increased by 3.1%, and the number of jobs held by females increased by 2.9% over 2017-18. In the Rest of South Australia, the number of jobs held by males increased by 2.3% whilst the number of jobs held by females increased by 2.1% over the same period.

Since 2011-12, the number of jobs held by both males and females increased (up 3.4% and 5.3% respectively) in the Greater Adelaide region. In the Rest of South Australia, the number of jobs held by males decreased (down 0.7%) whilst the number of jobs held by females

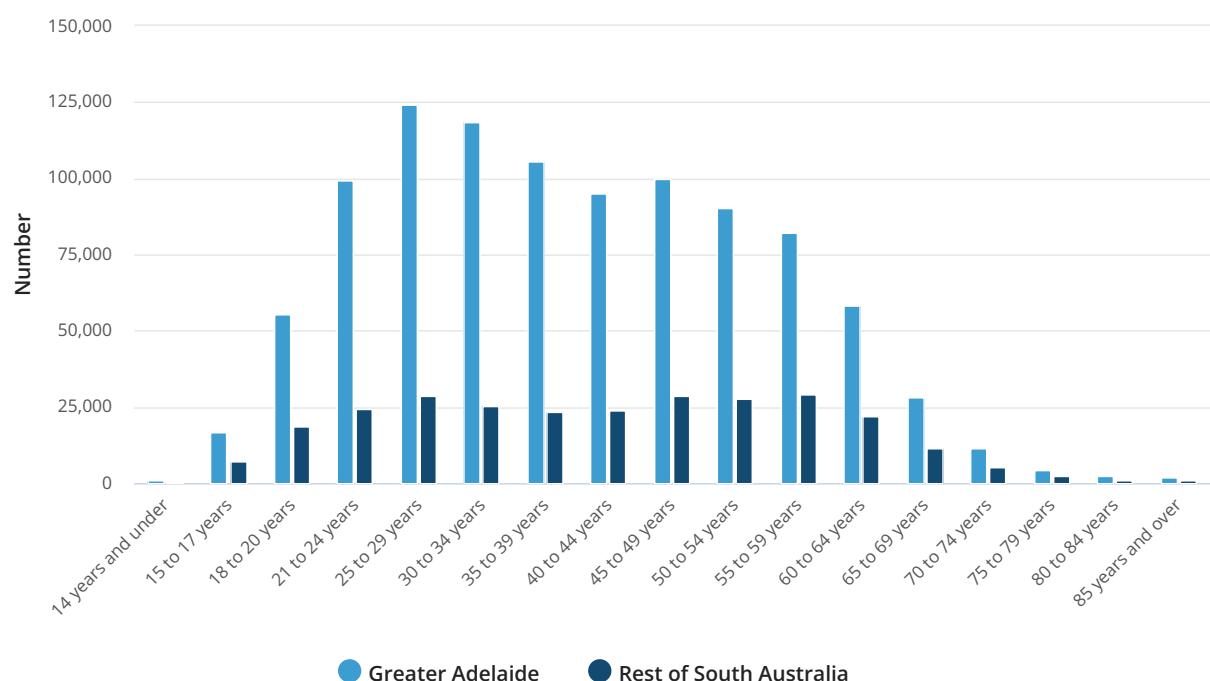
increased (up 1.7%) over this same period.

In both the Greater Adelaide and Rest of South Australia regions, the number of jobs held in 2017-18 was greater for males (51.1% and 53.0% of jobs, respectively) compared to females (48.9% and 47.0% of jobs, respectively). This was consistent at the South Australian state level, with males working across 51.5% of all jobs, compared to females, who worked across 48.5% of total jobs during 2017-18.

Jobs by age

In 2017-18, across the Greater Adelaide region, the highest number of jobs were held by people in the 25 to 29 year age group (124,100 jobs). During 2017-18, males in the 25-29 year old age held a greater proportion of jobs than females (51.8% and 48.2% respectively). In the Rest of South Australia, the highest number of jobs were held by people in the 55-59 years age group, with males in this age group holding 51.0% of all jobs compared to 49.0% held by females.

Graph 2 - Number of jobs by age and region, 2017-18



At the South Australian state level, 152,800 jobs were held by people in the 25-29 year old age group with males holding a slightly higher proportion of the jobs than females (52.5% and 47.5% respectively) during 2017-18.

Type of employment

Of the 994,700 jobs in the Greater Adelaide region in 2017-18, 89.8% of them were employee jobs and 10.2% were jobs worked by owner managers of unincorporated enterprises. In the Rest of South Australia, the majority of jobs worked were also employee jobs (84.3%) compared to jobs worked by owner managers of unincorporated enterprises (15.7%) over the same period. This was also consistent at the state level, with 88.6% of all jobs being employee jobs, and only 11.4% being worked by owner managers of unincorporated enterprises.

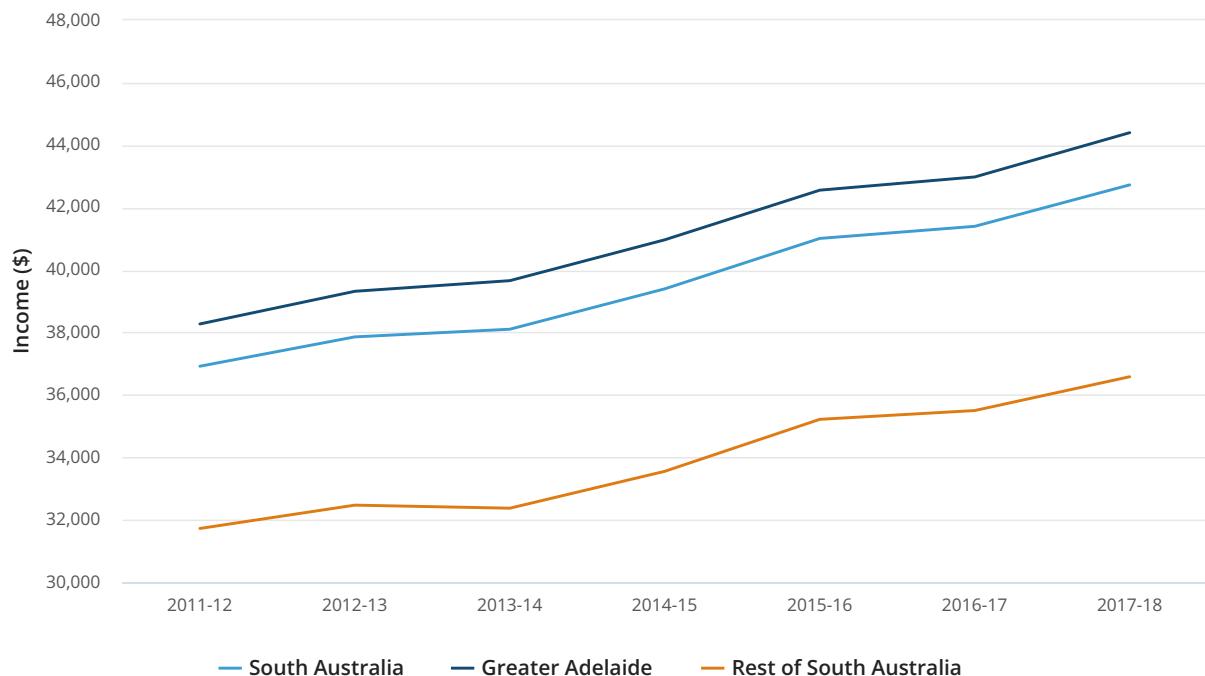
Median employee income per job

In 2017-18, the median employee income per job (footnote 2) in Greater Adelaide region was higher than in the Rest of South Australia (\$44,400 and \$36,600 respectively). Since 2011-12, the median employee income per job grew by 16.0% in Greater Adelaide and 15.3% in the Rest of South Australia.

By gender, the male median employee income per job was higher than the female median employee income per job in both regions consecutively over the period 2011-12 to 2017-18. Since 2011-12, the male median employee income per job grew by 12.7% in Greater Adelaide and by 11.1% in the Rest of South Australia. Over this same period, female median employee income per job increased by 20.5% in the Greater Adelaide region and by 21.4% in the Rest of South Australia.

Across South Australia, the median employee income per job was \$42,700 in 2017-18. The median employee income per job for males was also higher than for females (\$51,600 and \$34,600 respectively) during 2017-18.

Graph 3 - Median employee income by region, 2011-12 to 2017-18



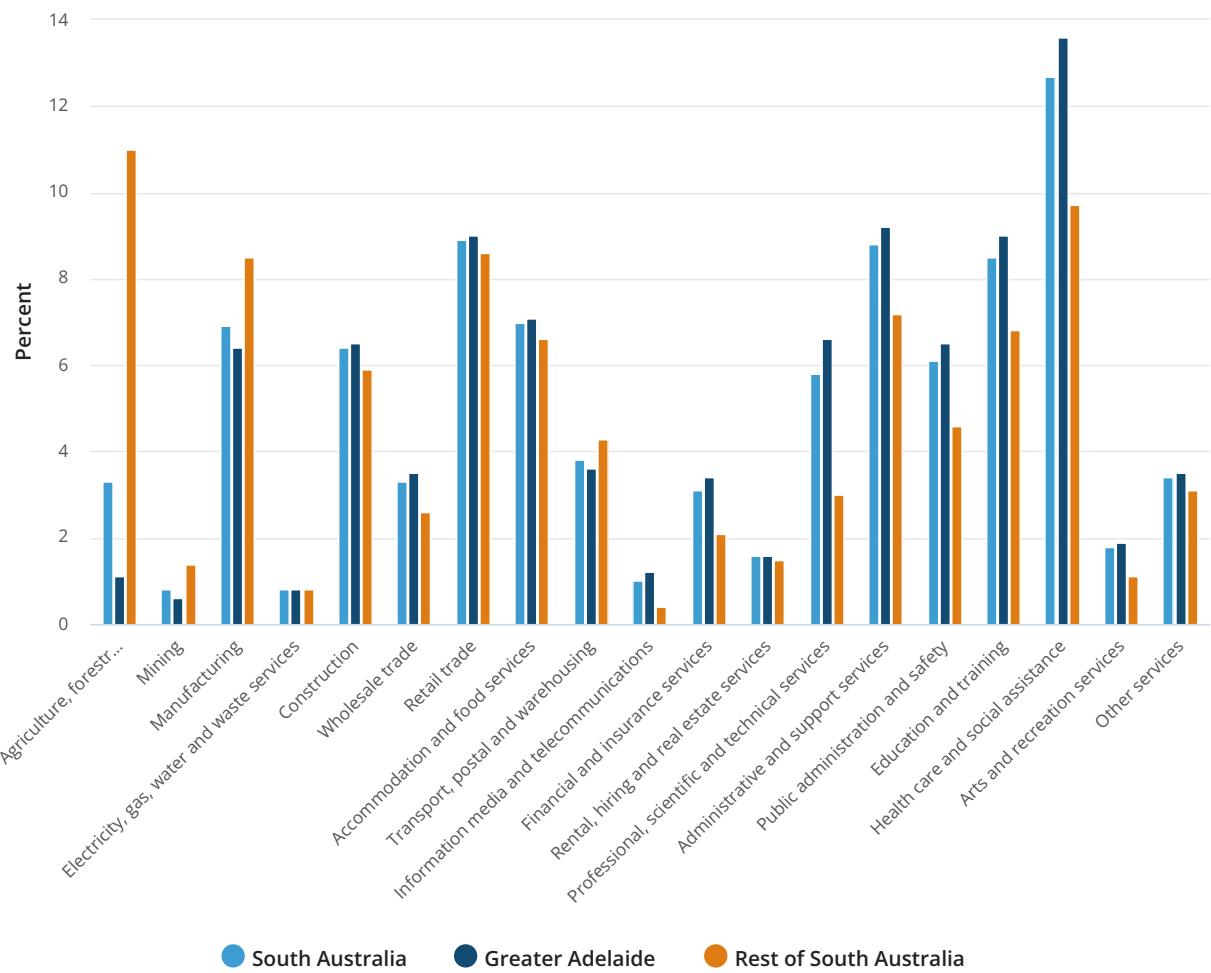
Industry

In the Greater Adelaide region during 2017-18, the five industries that supplied the most jobs (in order) were Health care and social assistance, Administrative and support services, Retail trade, Education and training, and Accommodation and food services. Over 2017-18, the number of jobs in all of these industries increased.

For the Rest of South Australia over this same period, the five industries with the highest number of jobs (in order) were Agriculture, forestry and fishing, Health care and social assistance, Retail trade, Manufacturing, and Administrative and support services. Similar to the Greater Adelaide region, the number of jobs in each of these industries increased over the same period.

At the South Australian state level, the highest employing industries during 2017-18 were Health care and social assistance, Retail trade, Administrative and support services, Education and training, and Accommodation and food services.

Graph 4 - Distribution of jobs across industries by region, 2017-18



Occupation

In 2017-18, the most common occupations (by number of jobs) across South Australia were Professionals (17.3% of all occupations), Clerical and Administrative Workers (11.2%), and Community and Personal Service Workers (11.0%).

In the Greater Adelaide region, in 2017-18 the most common occupations (by number of

jobs) were Professionals (19.2% of all occupations), Clerical and Administrative Workers (12.1%), and Community and Personal Service Workers (11.2%). Over this same period, the most common occupations in Rest of South Australia region were Labourers (15.3% of all occupations), Professionals (10.7%), and Technicians and Trades Workers (10.6%).

Over 2017-19, jobs worked by Managers, Technicians and Trades Workers, Machinery Operators and Drivers, and Labourers were most likely to be held by males, while those worked by Professionals, Community and Personal Service Workers, Clerical and Administrative Workers, and Sales Workers were most likely to be held by females.

Footnotes

1. "Jobs in Greater Adelaide" and "Jobs in the Rest of South Australia" refer to jobs worked by people living in those regions.
2. Median employment income per job is based on filled employee jobs during the reference year. It has been adjusted to account for the duration the job was held. For further detail, see the Explanatory Notes.

Jobs in Western Australia

Information for Western Australia split by the Greater Perth region and the Rest of Western Australia (footnote 1).

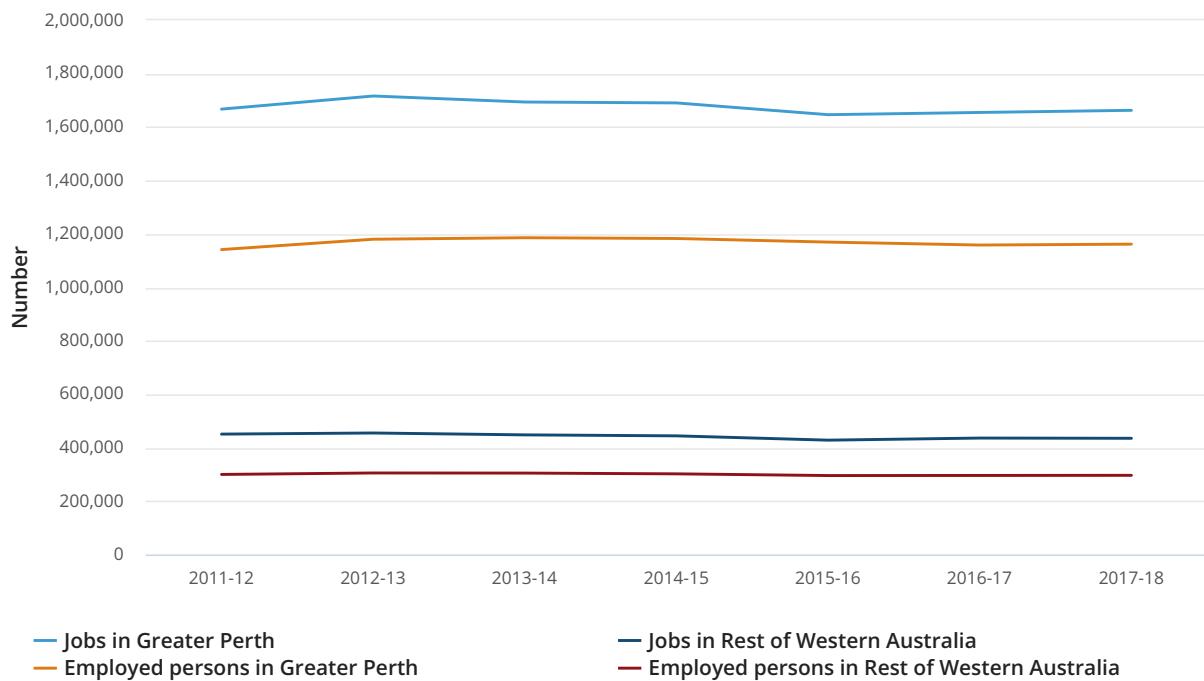
Number of employed persons and jobs

In 2017-18, around 1,161,900 people in the Greater Perth region were employed at some point during the year and worked across 1,662,900 jobs. The number of employed people increased by 0.3% over the year ended June 2018 and increased by 1.8% since 2011-12. In the Greater Perth region, the number of jobs increased by 0.5% during 2017-18 but decreased by 0.3% since 2011-12.

There were 296,700 employed people in the Rest of Western Australia during 2017-18, an increase of 0.2% from the previous year, and a decrease of 1.1% from 2011-12. These people worked across 435,300 jobs during the year ended June 2018, a 0.2% decrease from 2016-17 and a 3.5% decrease from 2011-12 in the number of jobs.

The number of jobs was higher in Greater Perth compared to the Rest of Western Australia (79.3% and 20.7% respectively). These proportions have been relatively stable over the period 2011-12 to 2017-18.

Graph 1 - Number of employed persons and jobs, 2011-12 to 2017-18



Across Western Australia, there were 1,458,700 employed people in 2017-18 who worked across 2,098,200 jobs during the year. The number of employed people has continued to grow at the state level over the period 2011-12 to 2017-18 (up 0.3% from 2016-17 and up 1.1% from 2011-12).

Jobs by gender

In the Greater Perth region, the number of jobs held by males increased by 0.9%, while the number of jobs held by females remained the same over the year ended June 2018. In the Rest of Western Australia, the number of jobs held by males increased by 0.2% whilst the number of jobs held by females decreased by 0.7% over the same period.

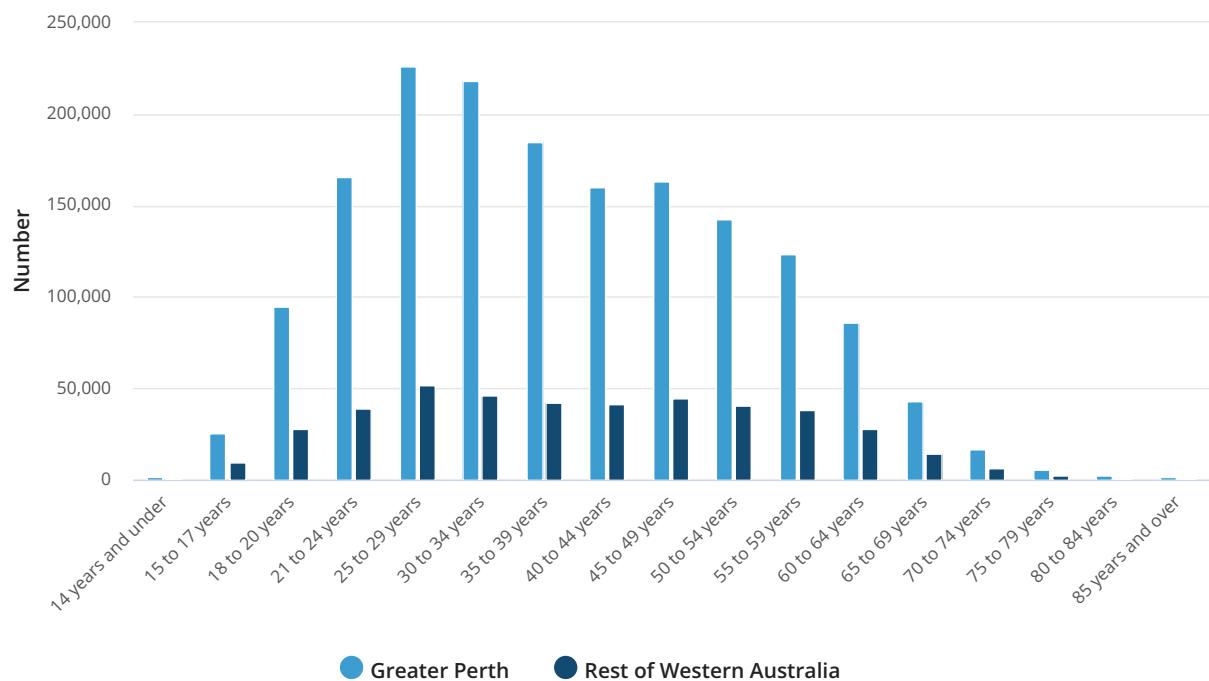
Since 2011-12, the number of jobs held by males decreased by 1.7% and the number of jobs held by females increased by 1.4% in the Greater Perth region. In the Rest of Western Australia, the number of jobs held by both males and females decreased (down 5.1% and 1.6% respectively) since 2011-12.

In both the Greater Perth and Rest of Western Australia regions, the number of jobs held in 2017-18 was greater for males (53.7% and 53.6% of jobs, respectively) compared to females (46.3% and 46.4% of jobs, respectively). This was consistent at the state level, with males working across 53.7% of all jobs, compared to females, who worked across 46.3% of total jobs during 2017-18.

Jobs by age

In 2017-18, across the Greater Perth region, the highest number of jobs were held by people in the 25 to 29 year age group (226,300 jobs), with males in this age group holding a higher proportion of the jobs than females (53.2% and 46.8% respectively). These results were also consistent in the Rest of Western Australia, with males in this age group holding 53.9% of all jobs compared to 46.1% held by females.

Graph 2 - Number of jobs by age and region, 2017-18



At the Western Australian state level, people in the 25 to 29 year old age group held 277,700

jobs, with males holding a slightly higher proportion of the jobs than females (53.3% and 46.7% respectively) during 2017-18.

Type of employment

Of the 1,662,900 jobs in the Greater Perth region in 2017-18, 90.5% of them were employee jobs and 9.5% were jobs worked by owner managers of unincorporated enterprises. In the Rest of Western Australia, the majority of jobs worked were also employee jobs (87.2%) compared to jobs worked by owner managers of unincorporated enterprises (12.8%) over the same period. This was consistent at the state level, with 89.8% of all jobs being employee jobs, and only 10.2% being worked by owner managers of unincorporated enterprises.

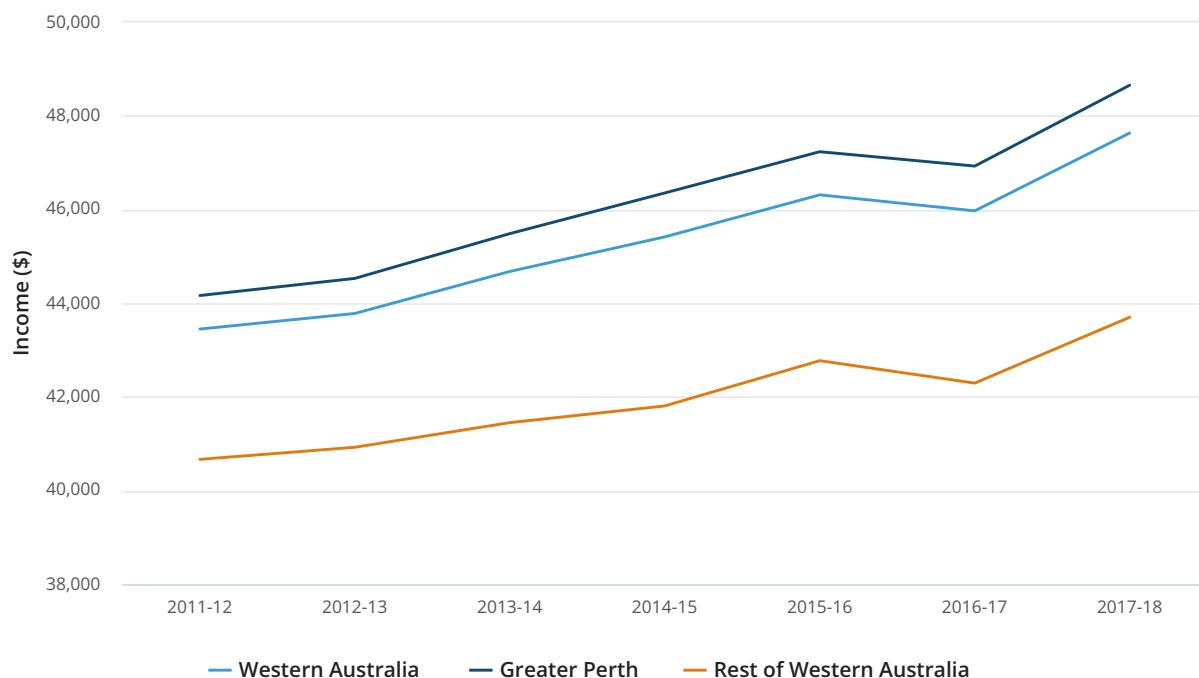
Median employee income per job

In 2017-18, the median employee income per job (footnote 2) in Greater Perth region was higher than in the Rest of Western Australia (\$48,700 and \$43,700 respectively). This has been constant over the period 2011-12 to 2017-18. Since 2011-12, the median employee income per job grew by 10.2% in Greater Perth and 7.5% in the Rest of Western Australia.

Since 2011-12, the male median employee income per job grew by 5.7% in Greater Perth and by 1.5% in the Rest of Western Australia. Over this same period, the female median employee income per job increased by 15.5% in the Greater Perth region and by 14.2% in the Rest of Western Australia.

Across Western Australia, the median employee income per job was \$47,600 in 2017-18. The median employee income per job for males was also higher than for females (\$62,100 and \$35,700 respectively) during 2017-18.

Graph 3 - Median employee income by region, 2011-12 to 2017-18



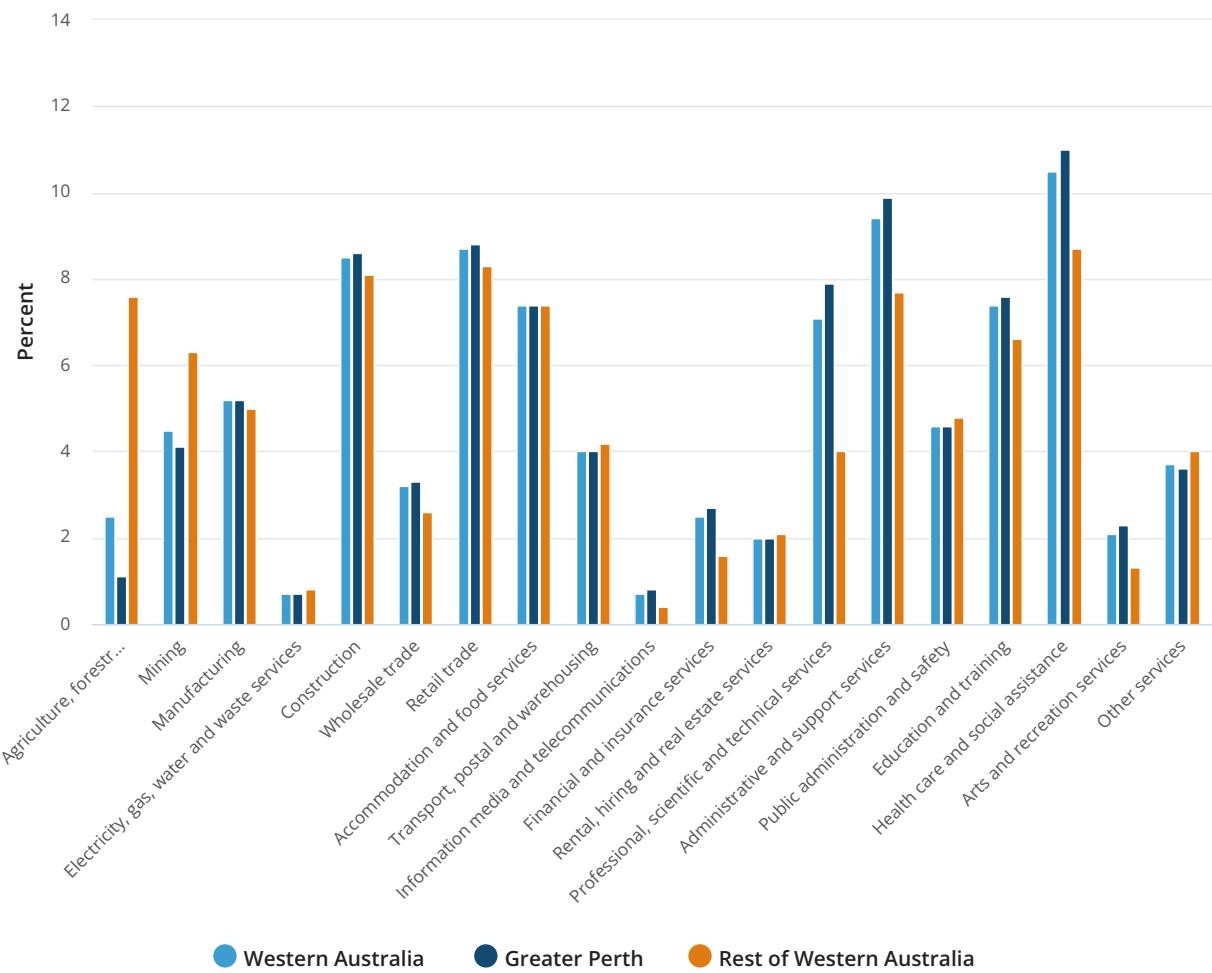
Industry

In the Greater Perth region during 2017-18, the five industries that supplied the most jobs (in order) were Health care and social assistance, Administrative and support services, Retail trade, Construction, and Professional, scientific and technical services. Over the same period, the number of jobs in all of these industries increased.

During 2017-18, for the Rest of Western Australia the five industries with the highest number of jobs (in order) were Health care and social assistance, Retail trade, Construction, Administrative and support services, and Agriculture, forestry and fishing. Similar to the Greater Perth region, the number of jobs in each of these industries increased over the same period.

At the Western Australian state level, in 2017-18 the industries with the highest number of jobs (in order) were Health care and social assistance, Administrative and support services, Retail trade, Construction, and Accommodation and food services.

Graph 4 - Distribution of jobs across industries by region, 2017-18



Occupation

In 2017-18, the most common occupations by number of jobs across Western Australia were Professionals (17.8% of all occupations), Technicians and Trades Workers (12.5%), and Clerical and Administrative Workers (10.8%).

In the Greater Perth region, in 2017-18 the most common occupations were Professionals

(19.4% of all occupations), Technicians and Trades Workers (12.3%), and Clerical and Administrative Workers (11.3%). The most common occupations in Rest of Western Australia region were Technicians and Trades Workers (13.5% of all occupations), Labourers (12.3%), and Professionals (11.5%) during this same period.

During 2017-18, jobs worked by Managers, Technicians and Trades Workers, Machinery Operators and Drivers, and Labourers were most likely to be held by males, while those worked by Professionals, Community and Personal Service Workers, Clerical and Administrative Workers, and Sales Workers were most likely to be held by females.

Footnotes

1. "Jobs in Greater Perth" and "Jobs in the Rest of Western Australia" refer to jobs worked by people living in those regions.
2. Median employment income per job is based on filled employee jobs during the reference year. It has been adjusted to account for the duration the job was held. For further detail, see the Explanatory Notes.

Jobs in Tasmania

Information for Tasmania split by the Greater Hobart region and the Rest of Tasmania (footnote 1).

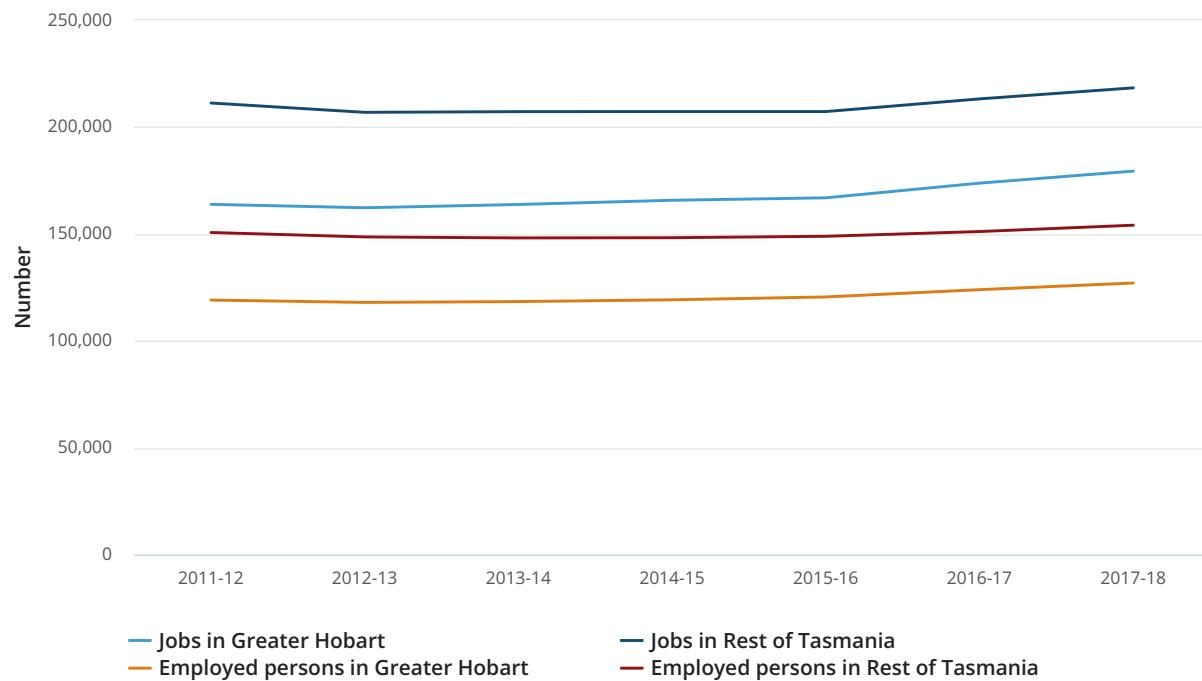
Number of employed persons and jobs

In 2017-18 around 127,100 people in the Greater Hobart region were employed at some point during the year and worked across 179,400 jobs. The number of employed people increased by 2.5% over the year ended June 2018 and increased by 6.7% since 2011-12. In the Greater Hobart region, the number of jobs were up 3.2% during 2017-18 and up 9.5% since 2011-12.

There were 154,100 employed people in the Rest of Tasmania during 2017-18, an increase of 2.0% from the previous year, and 2.3% from 2011-12. These people worked across 218,400 jobs during the year ended June 2018, a increase from 2016-17 and a 3.4% increase from 2011-12 in the number of jobs.

The number of jobs was higher in Greater Hobart compared to the Rest of Tasmania (45.1% and 54.9% respectively). These proportions have been relatively stable over the period 2011-12 to 2017-18.

Graph 1 - Number of employed persons and jobs, 2011-12 to 2017-18



In 2017-18, across Tasmania there were 281,200 employed people who worked across 397,800 jobs during the year. The number of employed people has continued to grow at the state level over the period 2011-12 to 2017-18 (up 2.2% from 2016-17 and up 4.2% from 2011-12). The number of jobs worked in Tasmania increased 2.8% in 2017-18 and were up 6.0% from 2011-12.

Jobs by gender

In the Greater Hobart region, the number of jobs held by males increased by 4.0%, and the number of jobs held by females increased by 2.5% over the year ended June 2018. In the Rest of Tasmania, the number of jobs held by males increased by 3.2% whilst the number of jobs held by females increased by 1.6% over the same period.

Since 2011-12, the number of jobs held by both males and females increased (up 9.1% and 9.9% respectively) in the Greater Hobart region. In the Rest of Tasmania, the number of jobs held by both males and females also increased (up 1.7% and 5.2% respectively) since

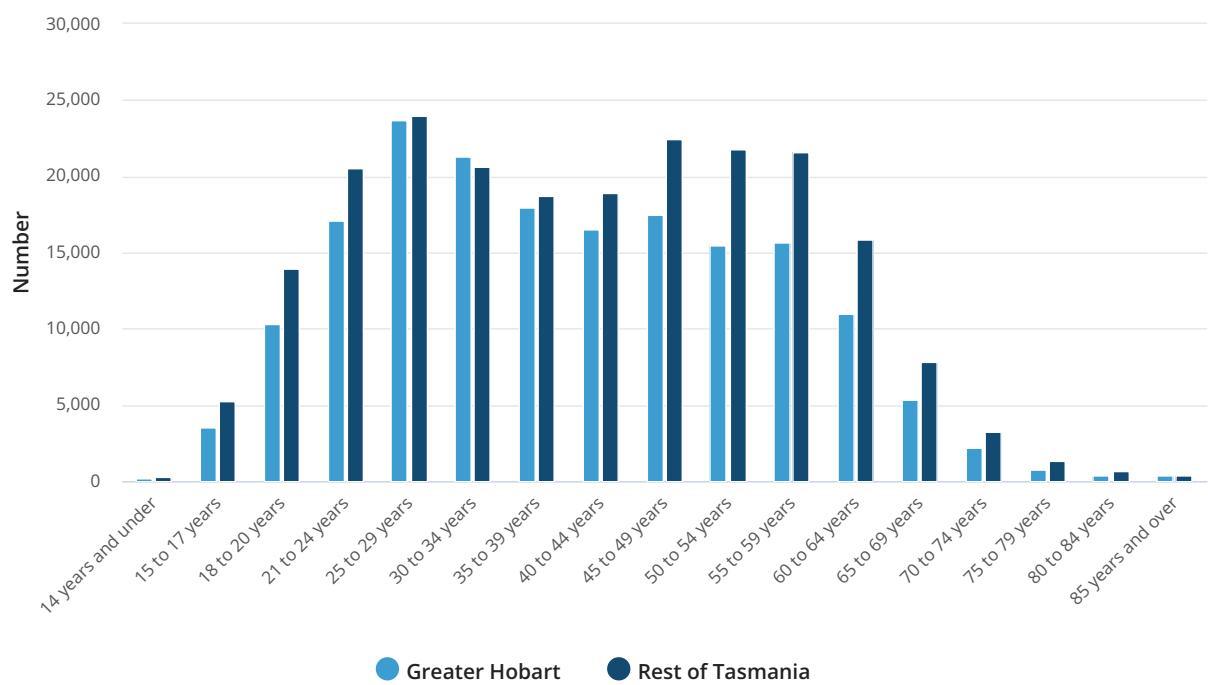
2011-12.

In both the Greater Hobart and Rest of Tasmania regions, the number of jobs held in 2017-18 was greater for males (50.0% and 51.9% of jobs, respectively) compared to females (50.0% and 48.1% of jobs, respectively). This was consistent at the state level, with males working across 51.0% of all jobs, compared to females, who worked across 49.0% of total jobs during 2017-18.

Jobs by age

In 2017-18, across the Greater Hobart region, the highest number of jobs were held by people in the 25 to 29 year age group (23,700 jobs), with males in this age group holding a higher proportion of the jobs than females (51.6% and 48.4% respectively). These results were also consistent in the Rest of Tasmania, with males in this age group holding 54.1% of all jobs compared to 45.9% held by females. Over the period 2011-12 to 2017-18, this age group filled the most number of jobs in the Greater Hobart region.

Graph 2 - Number of jobs by age and region, 2017-18



At the Tasmanian state level, in 2017-18 people in the 25-29 year old age group held 47,700 jobs held by people in this age group. Males held a higher proportion of jobs than females (52.8% and 47.2% respectively) during 2017-18. Similarly, this age group also held the highest number of jobs over the period 2011-12 to 2017-18 across Tasmania.

Type of employment

Of the 179,400 jobs in the Greater Hobart region in 2017-18, 89.6% of them were employee jobs and 10.4% were jobs worked by owner managers of unincorporated enterprises. In the Rest of Tasmania, the majority of jobs worked were also employee jobs (88.0%) compared to jobs worked by owner managers of unincorporated enterprises (12.0%) over the same period. This was consistent at the state level, with 88.7% of all jobs being employee jobs, and only 11.3% being worked by owner managers of unincorporated enterprises. These proportions have been relatively stable over the period 2011-12 to 2017-18.

Median employee income per job

In 2017-18, the median employee income per job (footnote 2) in Greater Hobart region was higher than in the Rest of Tasmania (\$39,800 and \$36,600 respectively). Since 2011-12, the median employee income per job grew by 10.9% in Greater Hobart and 13.5% in the Rest of Tasmania.

By gender, the male median employee income per job was higher than the female median employee income per job in both regions over the period 2011-12 to 2017-18. Since 2011-12, the male median employee income per job grew by 8.5% in Greater Hobart and by 10.5% in the Rest of Tasmania. Over the same period, the female median employee income per job increased by 13.8% in the Greater Hobart region and by 19.4% in the Rest of Tasmania.

Across Tasmania, the median employee income per job was \$38,000 in 2017-18. The median employee income per job for males was also higher than for females (\$46,600 and \$30,400 respectively) during 2017-18, as well as over the period 2011-12 to 2017-18.

Graph 3 - Median employee income by region, 2011-12 to 2017-18



Industry

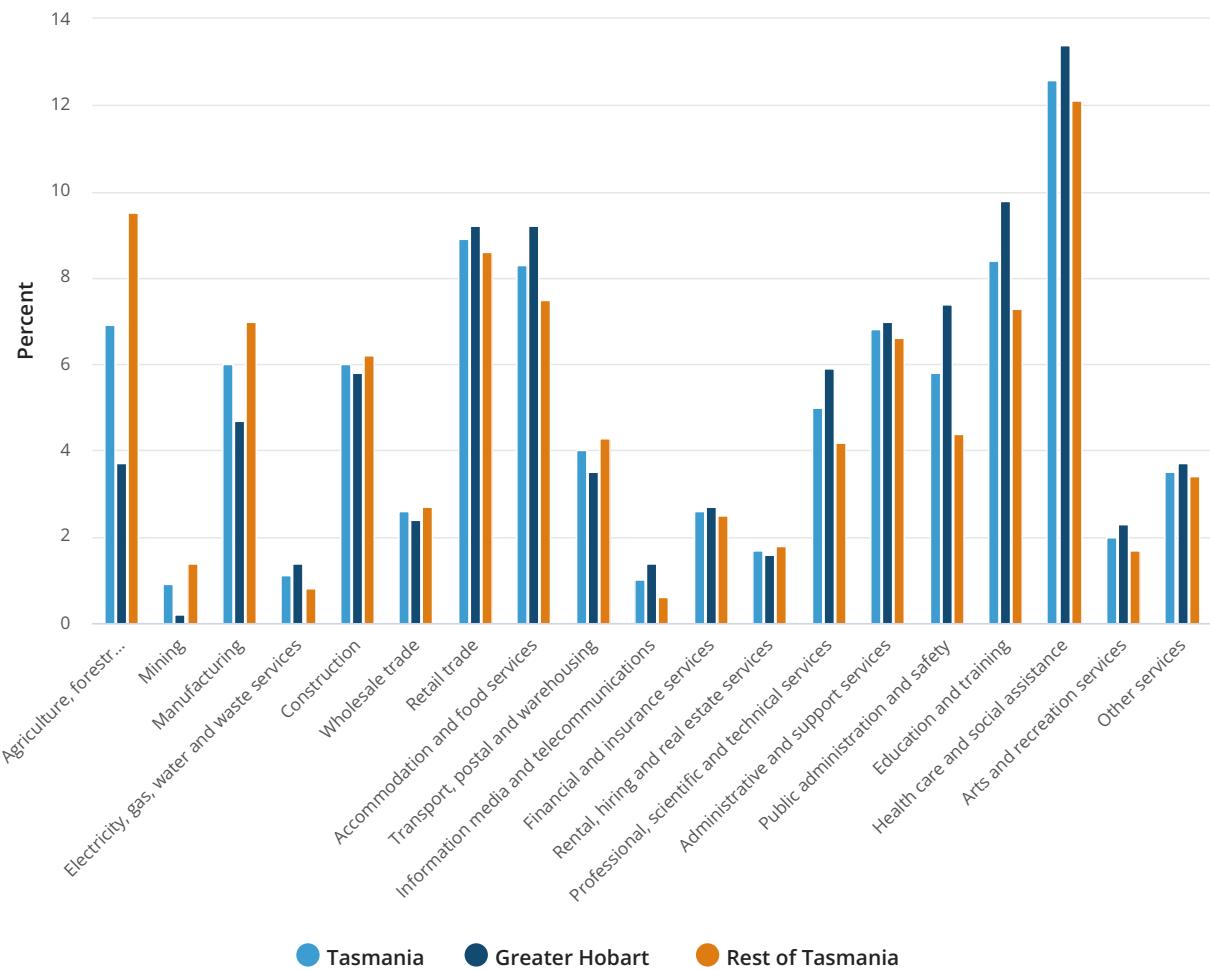
In the Greater Hobart region during 2017-18, the five industries that supplied the most jobs (in order) were Health care and social assistance, Education and training, Accommodation and food services, Retail trade, and Public administration and safety. Over the same period, the number of jobs in all of these industries increased.

In the Rest of Tasmania over the same period, the five industries with the highest number of jobs (in order) were Health care and social assistance, Agriculture, forestry and fishing, Retail trade, Accommodation and food services, and Education and training. Similar to the Greater Hobart region, the number of jobs in each of these industries increased over the period.

At the Tasmania state level during 2017-18, the five industries with that supplied the most jobs (in order) were Health care and social assistance, Retail trade, Education and training, Accommodation and food services, and Agriculture, forestry and fishing. Over the same

period, there was jobs growth in all of these industries.

Graph 4 - Distribution of jobs across industries by region, 2017-18



Occupation

In 2017-18, the most common occupations (by number of jobs) across Tasmania were Professionals (15.9% of all occupations), Labourers (11.7%), and Community and Personal Service Workers (11.2%).

In the Greater Hobart region, the most common occupations were Professionals (19.1% of all occupations), Clerical and Administrative Workers (12.1%), and Community and Personal Service Workers (12.0%). In comparison, the most common occupations in Rest of Tasmania region were Labourers (13.8% of all occupations), Professionals (13.3%), and Technicians and Trades Workers (11.3%).

During 2017-18, jobs worked by Managers, Technicians and Trades Workers, Machinery Operators and Drivers, and Labourers were most likely to be held by males, while those worked by Professionals, Community and Personal Service Workers, Clerical and Administrative Workers, and Sales Workers were most likely to be held by females.

Footnotes

1. "Jobs in Greater Hobart" and "Jobs in the Rest of Tasmania" refer to jobs worked by people living in those regions.
2. Median employment income per job is based on filled employee jobs during the reference year. It has been adjusted to account for the duration the job was held. For further detail, see the Explanatory Notes.

Jobs in Northern Territory

Information for Northern Territory split by the Greater Darwin region and the Rest of Northern Territory (footnote 1).

Number of employed persons and jobs

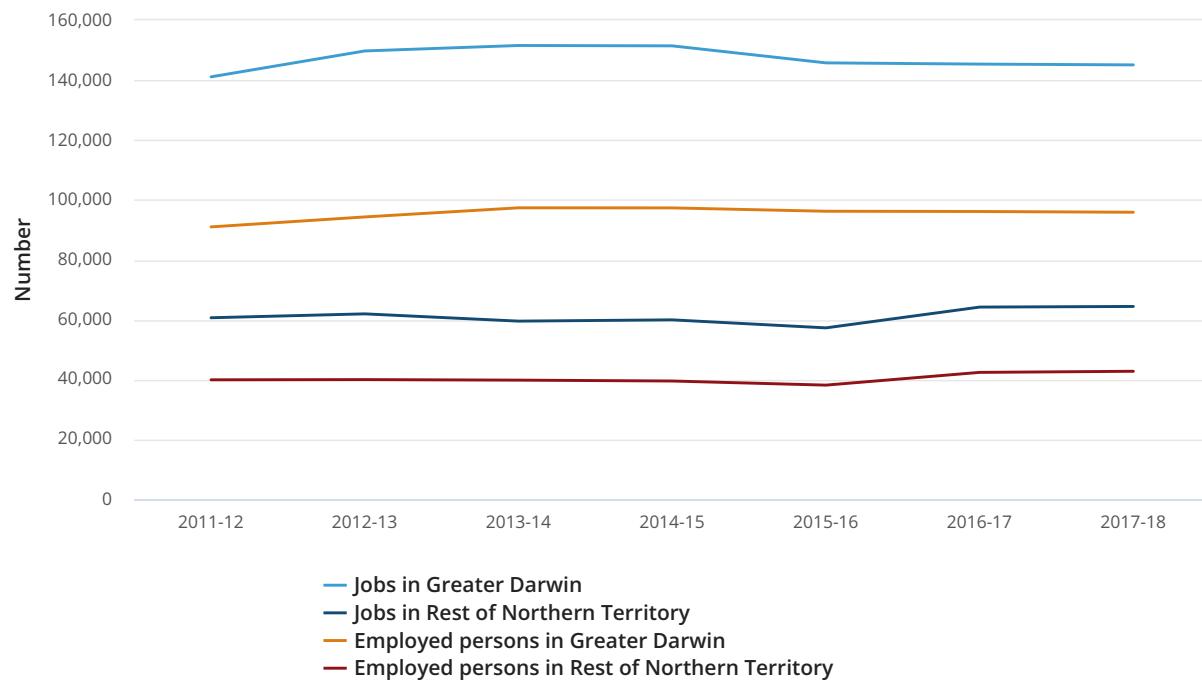
In 2017-18, around 95,900 people in the Greater Darwin region were employed at some point during the year and worked across 145,100 jobs. The number of employed people decreased by 0.3% over the year ended June 2018 and increased by 5.4% since 2011-12. In the Greater Darwin region, the number of jobs worked were down 0.2% during 2017-18 and up 2.8% since 2011-12.

There were 42,800 employed people in the Rest of Northern Territory during 2017-18, an increase of 0.9% from the previous year, and 7.1% from 2011-12. These people worked across 64,400 jobs during the year ended June 2018, a 0.3% increase from 2016-17 and a 6.2% increase from 2011-12 in the number of jobs.

The number of jobs was higher in Greater Darwin compared to the Rest of Northern Territory (69.2% and 30.7% respectively). These proportions have been relatively stable over

the period 2011-12 to 2017-18.

Graph 1 - Number of employed persons and jobs, 2011-12 to 2017-18



During 2017-18, across the Northern Territory, there were 138,900 employed people who worked across 209,800 jobs during the year. The number of employed people has continued to grow at the territory level over the period 2011-12 to 2017-18 (up 0.2% from 2016-17 and up 5.3% from 2011-12).

Jobs by gender

In the Greater Darwin region, the number of jobs held by males decreased by 0.3%, and the number of jobs held by females remained relatively stable (up less than 0.1%) over the year ending June 2018. In the Rest of Northern Territory, the number of jobs held by males increased by 1.3% whilst the number of jobs held by females decreased by 0.6% over the year ending June 2018.

Compared to 2011-12, the number of jobs held by both males and females increased (up

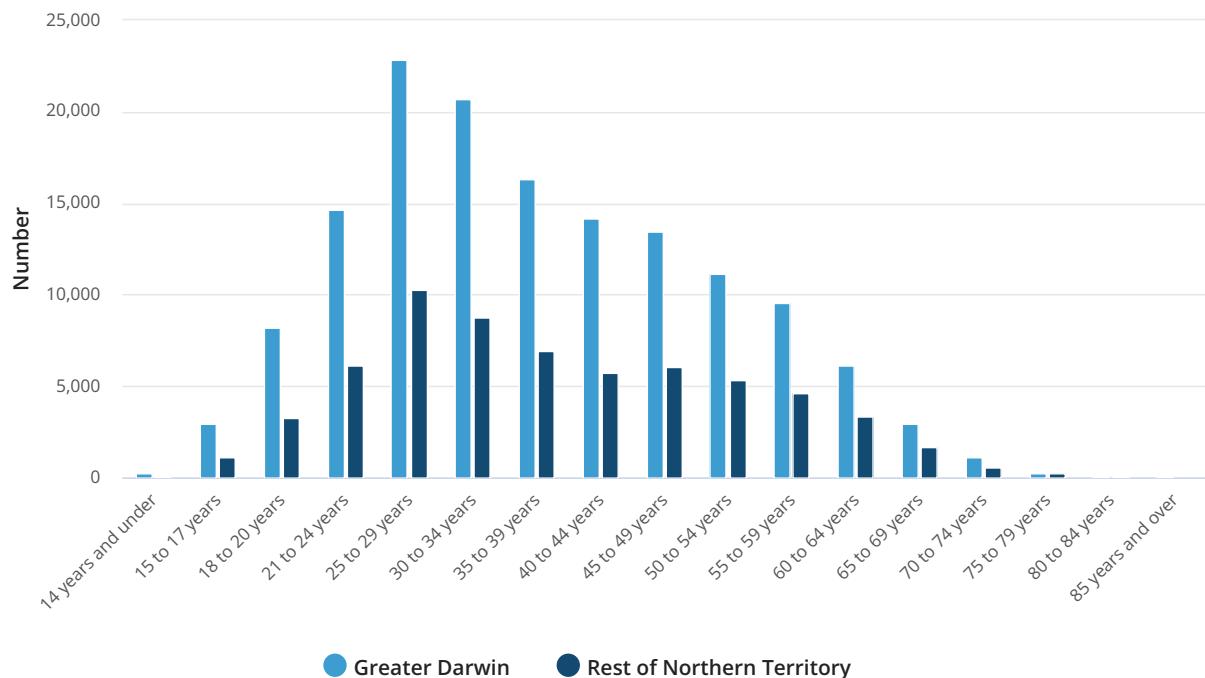
3.4% and 2.2% respectively) in the Greater Darwin region. In the Rest of Northern Territory, the number of jobs held by both males and females also increased (up 7.3% and 5.1% respectively). Across Northern Territory, the number of jobs increased only slightly over the same period with the growth in jobs held by males offset by the decrease in jobs held by females.

In both the Greater Darwin and Rest of Northern Territory regions, the number of jobs held in 2017-18 was greater for males (53.6% and 51.5% of jobs, respectively) compared to females (46.4% and 48.5% of jobs, respectively). This was consistent at the territory level, with males working across 53.0% of all jobs, compared to females, who worked across 47.0% of total jobs during 2017-18.

Jobs by age

In 2017-18, across the Greater Darwin region, the highest number of jobs were held by people in the 25 to 29 year age group (22,800 jobs), with males in this age group holding a higher proportion of the jobs than females (52.9% and 47.1% respectively). These results were different in the Rest of Northern Territory, with males in this age group holding the same proportion of total jobs as females (both 50.0%).

Graph 2 - Number of jobs by age and region, 2017-18



This was also consistent at the territory level, with 33,200 jobs held by people in the 25 to 29 year old age group and males holding a slightly higher proportion of the jobs than females (52.0% and 48.0% respectively) during 2017-18. Similarly, this age group also held the highest number of jobs over the period 2011-12 to 2017-18 across Northern Territory.

Type of employment

In the Greater Darwin region, of the 145,100 jobs worked in the year ending June 2018, 93.7% of them were employee jobs and 6.3% were jobs worked by owner managers of unincorporated enterprises. In the Rest of Northern Territory, the majority of jobs worked were also employee jobs (95.0%) compared to jobs worked by owner managers of unincorporated enterprises (5.0%) over the same period. These proportions were consistent at the territory level, with 94.1% of all jobs being employee jobs and only 5.9% being worked by owner managers of unincorporated enterprises in the year ended June 2018.

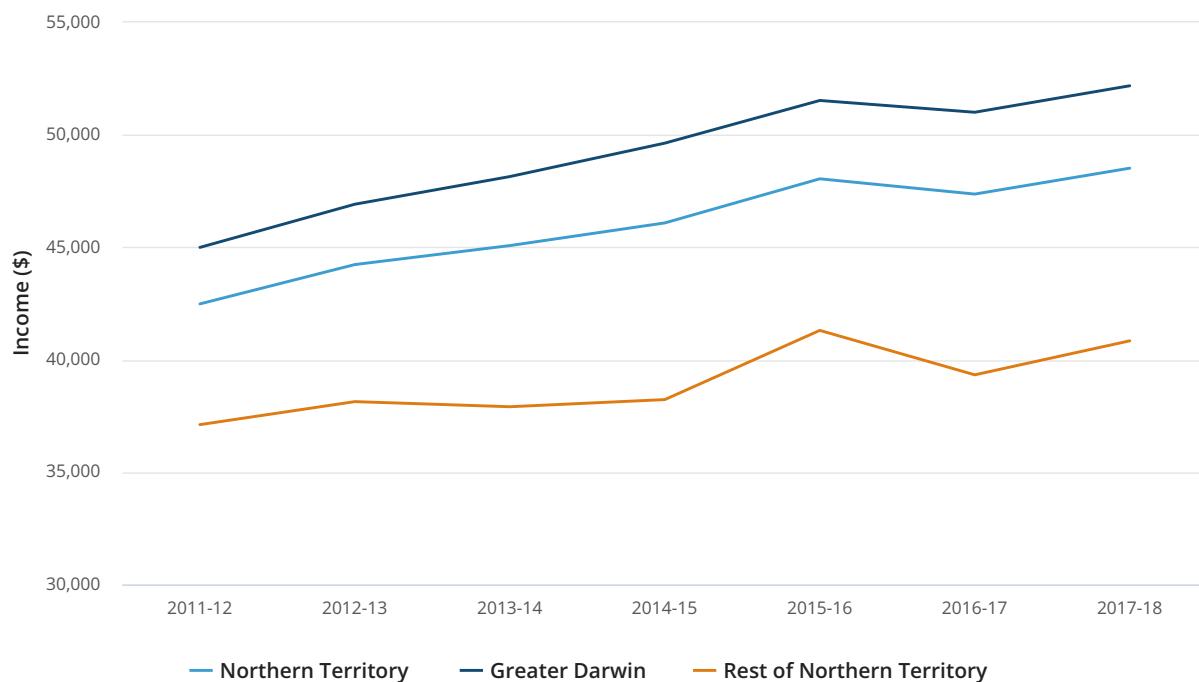
Median employee income per job

In 2017-18, the median employee income per job (footnote 2) in Greater Darwin region was higher than in the Rest of Northern Territory (\$52,200 and \$40,800 respectively). Since 2011-12, the median employee income per job grew by 16.0% in Greater Darwin and 10.0% in the Rest of Northern Territory.

By gender, the male median employee income per job was higher than the female median employee income per job in both regions over the period 2011-12 to 2017-18. Since 2011-12, the male median employee income per job grew by 15.0% in Greater Darwin and by 4.9% in the Rest of Northern Territory. Over the same period, the female median employee income per job increased by 16.1% in the Greater Darwin region and by 17.6% in the Rest of Northern Territory.

Across Northern Territory, the median employee income per job was \$48,500 in 2017-18. The median employee income per job for males was also higher than for females (\$56,500 and \$40,500 respectively) during 2017-18.

Graph 3 - Median employee income by region, 2011-12 to 2017-18



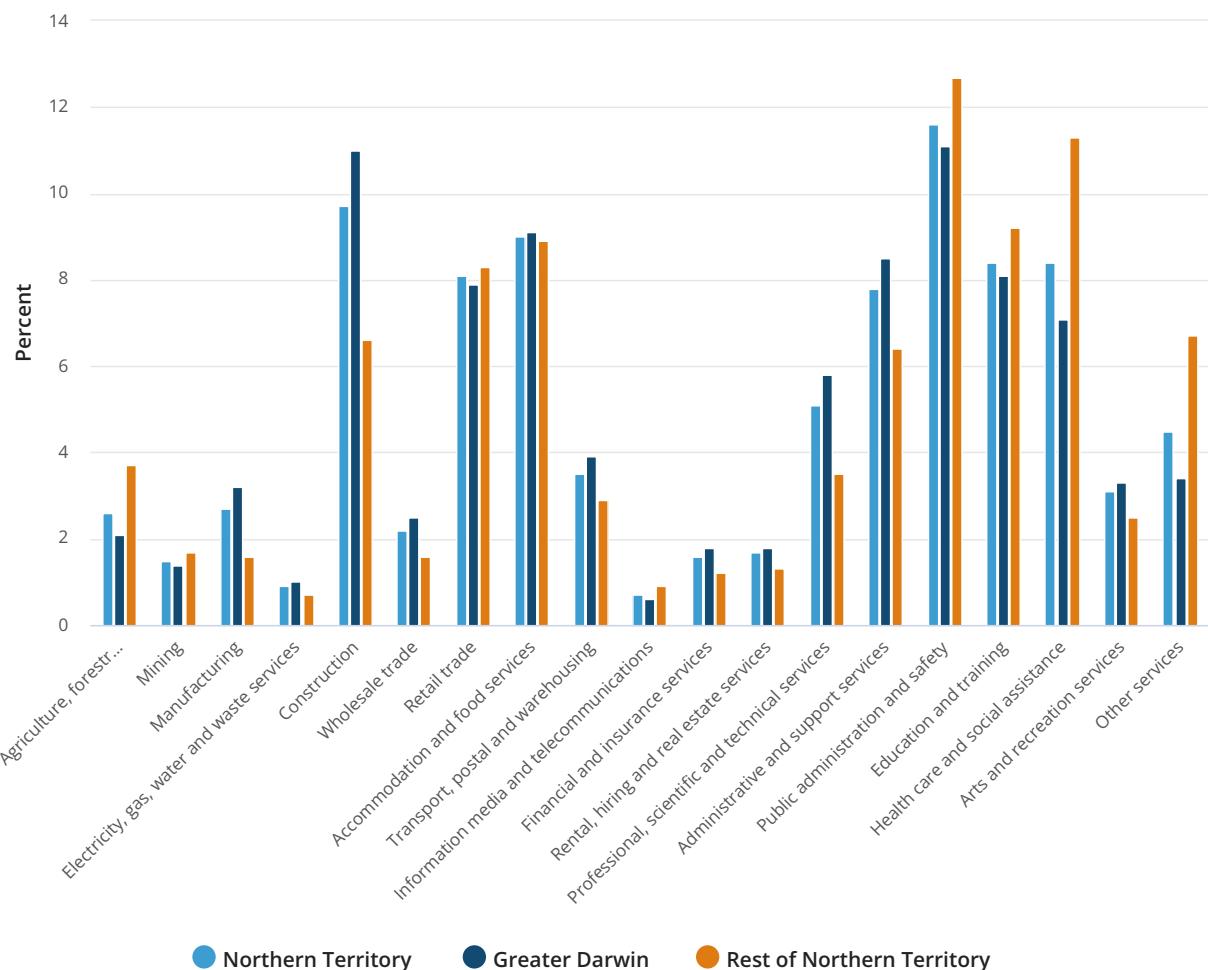
Industry

During 2017-18 in the Greater Darwin region, the five industries that supplied the most jobs (in order) during 2017-18 were Public administration and safety, Construction, Accommodation and food services, Administrative and support services, and Education and training. The number of jobs in all of these industries increased in the year ended June 2018.

During 2017-18, for the Rest of Northern Territory the five industries with the highest number of jobs (in order) were Public administration and safety, Health care and social assistance, Education and training, Accommodation and food services, and Retail trade. Similar to the Greater Darwin region, the number of jobs in each of these industries increased over the period.

The highest employing industries across Northern Territory during 2017-18 were Public administration and safety, Construction, Accommodation and food services, Education and training, and Health care and social assistance. Over 2017-18, jobs growth was recorded in all of these industries.

Graph 4 - Distribution of jobs across industries by region, 2017-18



Occupation

In 2017-18, the most common occupations across Northern Territory were Professionals (15.7% of all occupations), Community and Personal Service Workers (14.5%), and Technicians and Trades Workers (11.7%).

In the Greater Darwin region, the most common occupations were Professionals (15.7% of all occupations), Community and Personal Service Workers (12.9%), and Technicians and

Trades Workers (12.7%). These were also the most common occupations in Rest of Northern Territory region with Community and Personal Service Workers (18.1% of all occupations), Professionals (15.7%), and Technicians and Trades Workers (9.4%).

During 2017-18 in the Northern Territory, Jobs worked by Managers, Technicians and Trades Workers, Machinery Operators and Drivers, and Labourers were most likely to be held by males, while those worked by Professionals, Community and Personal Service Workers, Clerical and Administrative Workers, and Sales Workers were most likely to be held by females.

Footnotes

1. "Jobs in Greater Darwin" and "Jobs in the Rest of Northern Territory" refer to jobs worked by people living in those regions.
2. Median employment income per job is based on filled employee jobs during the reference year. It has been adjusted to account for the duration the job was held. For further detail, see the Explanatory Notes.

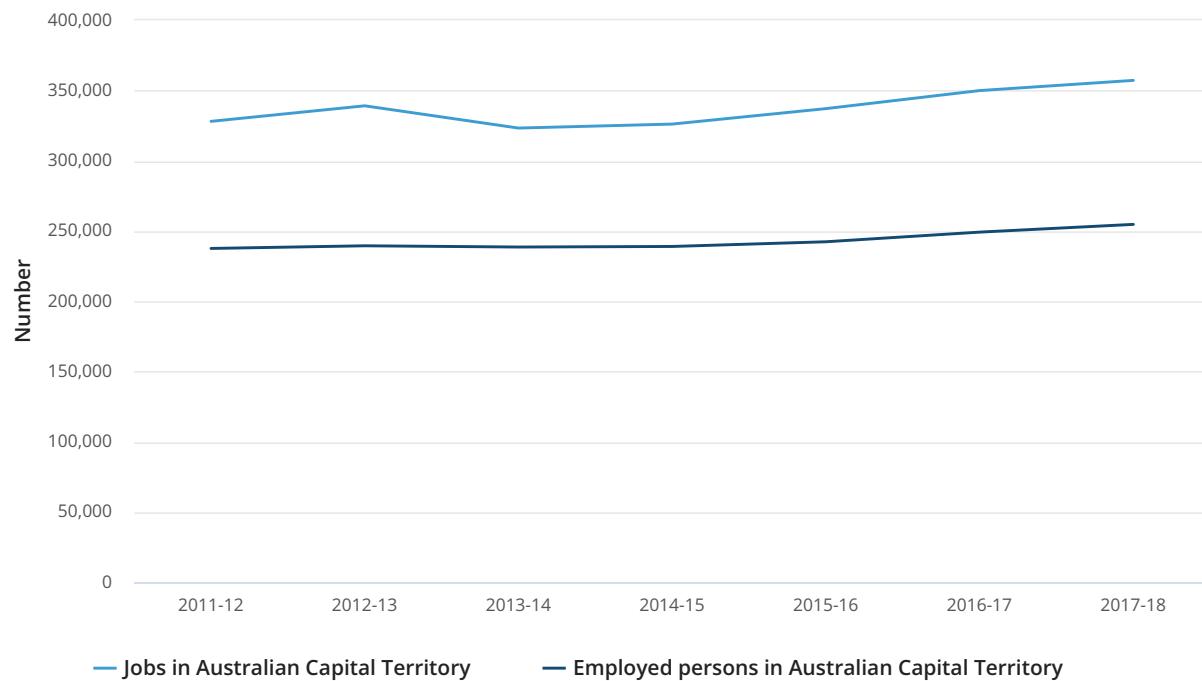
Jobs in Australian Capital Territory

Information for the Australian Capital Territory (footnote 1).

Number of employed persons and jobs

In 2017-18, around 254,700 people in the Australian Capital Territory were employed at some point during the year and worked across 357,200 jobs. The number of employed people increased by 2.2% over the year ended June 2018 and increased by 7.2% since 2011-12. The number of jobs reflected similar results and were up 2.1% during 2017-18 and up 8.9% since 2011-12.

Graph 1 - Number of employed persons and jobs, 2011-12 to 2017-18



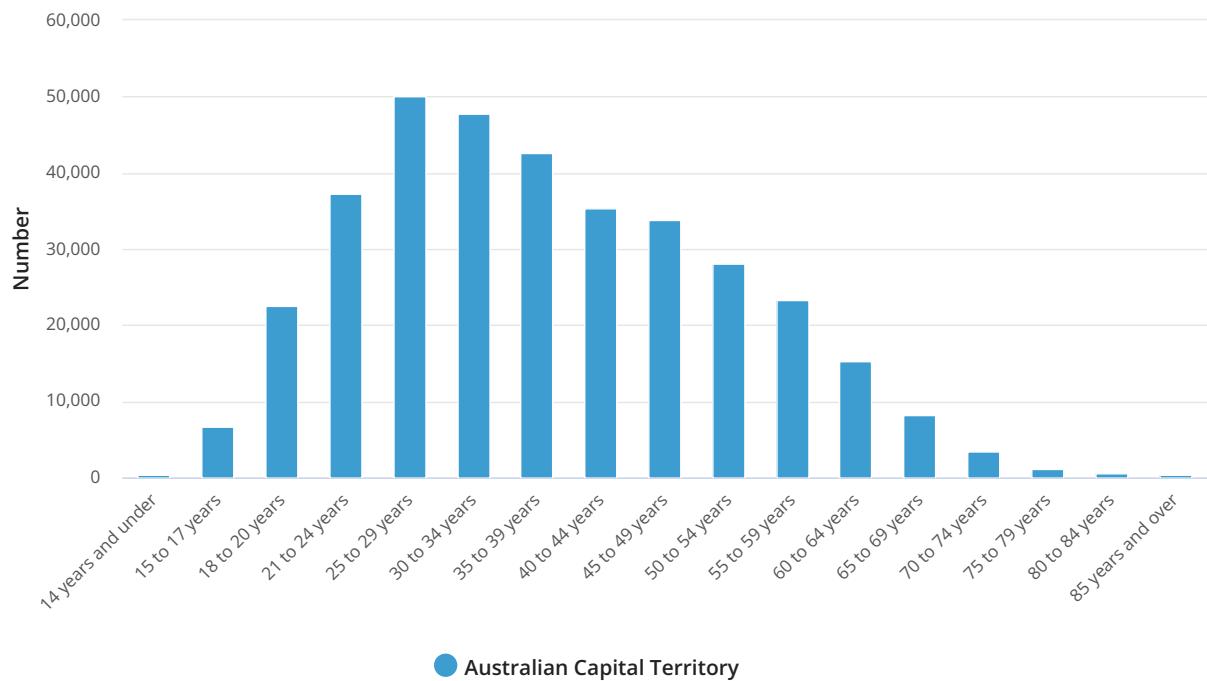
Jobs by gender

In the Australian Capital Territory, the number of jobs held in 2017-18 was greater for males (50.4%) compared to females (49.6%). The number of jobs held by males increased by 2.0%, and the number of jobs held by females increased by 2.2% over 2017-18. Since 2011-12, the number of jobs held by both males and females increased (up 8.5% and 9.3% respectively) in the Australian Capital Territory.

Jobs by age

In 2017-18, across the Australian Capital Territory, the highest number of jobs were held by people in the 25 to 29 year age group (50,000 jobs), with males in this age group holding a slightly higher proportion of jobs than females (50.5% and 49.5% respectively). Since 2011-12, this age group has continually had the highest number of jobs in the Australian Capital Territory.

Graph 2 - Number of jobs by age, 2017-18



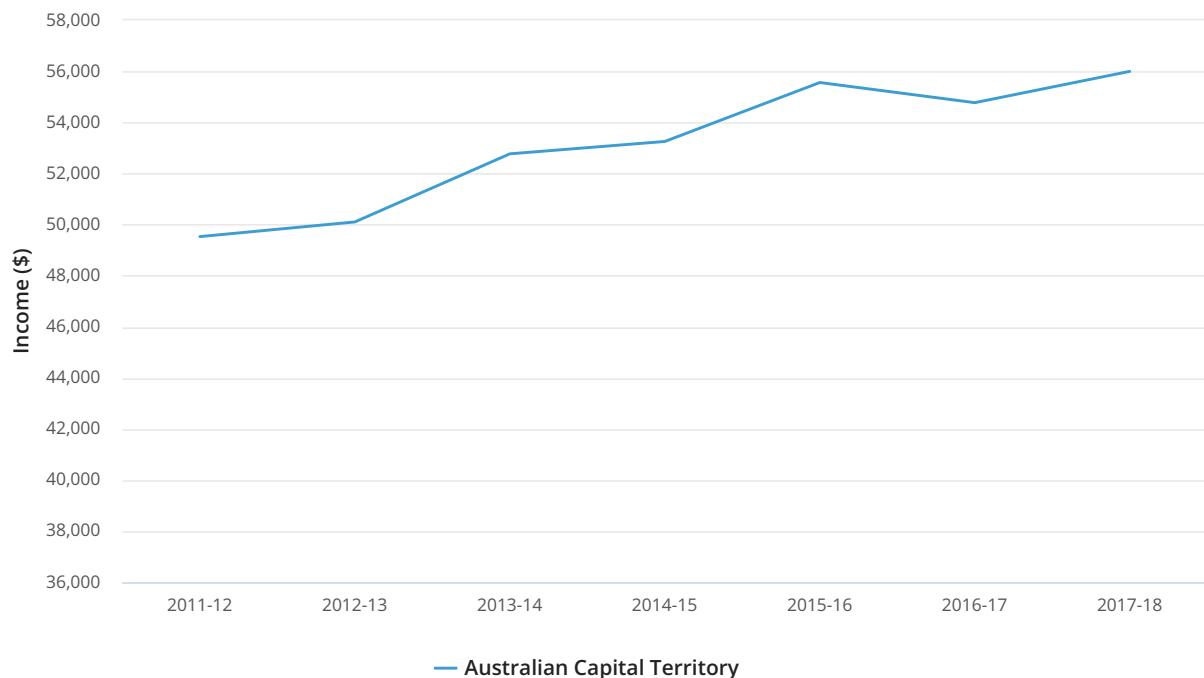
Type of employment

Of the 357,200 jobs in the Australian Capital Territory in 2017-18, 93.0% were employee jobs and 7.0% were jobs worked by owner managers of unincorporated enterprises. These proportions have been relatively stable over the period 2011-12 to 2017-18.

Median employee income per job

In 2017-18, the median employee income per job (footnote 2) in the Australian Capital Territory was \$56,000. Since 2011-12, the median employee income grew by 13.1%. By gender, over the period 2011-12 to 2017-18, the male median employee income per job was higher than the female median employee income in the Australian Capital Territory. Since 2011-12, the male median employee income per job grew by 12.1% in the Australian Capital Territory. Over the same period, the female median employee income per job increased by 16.2%.

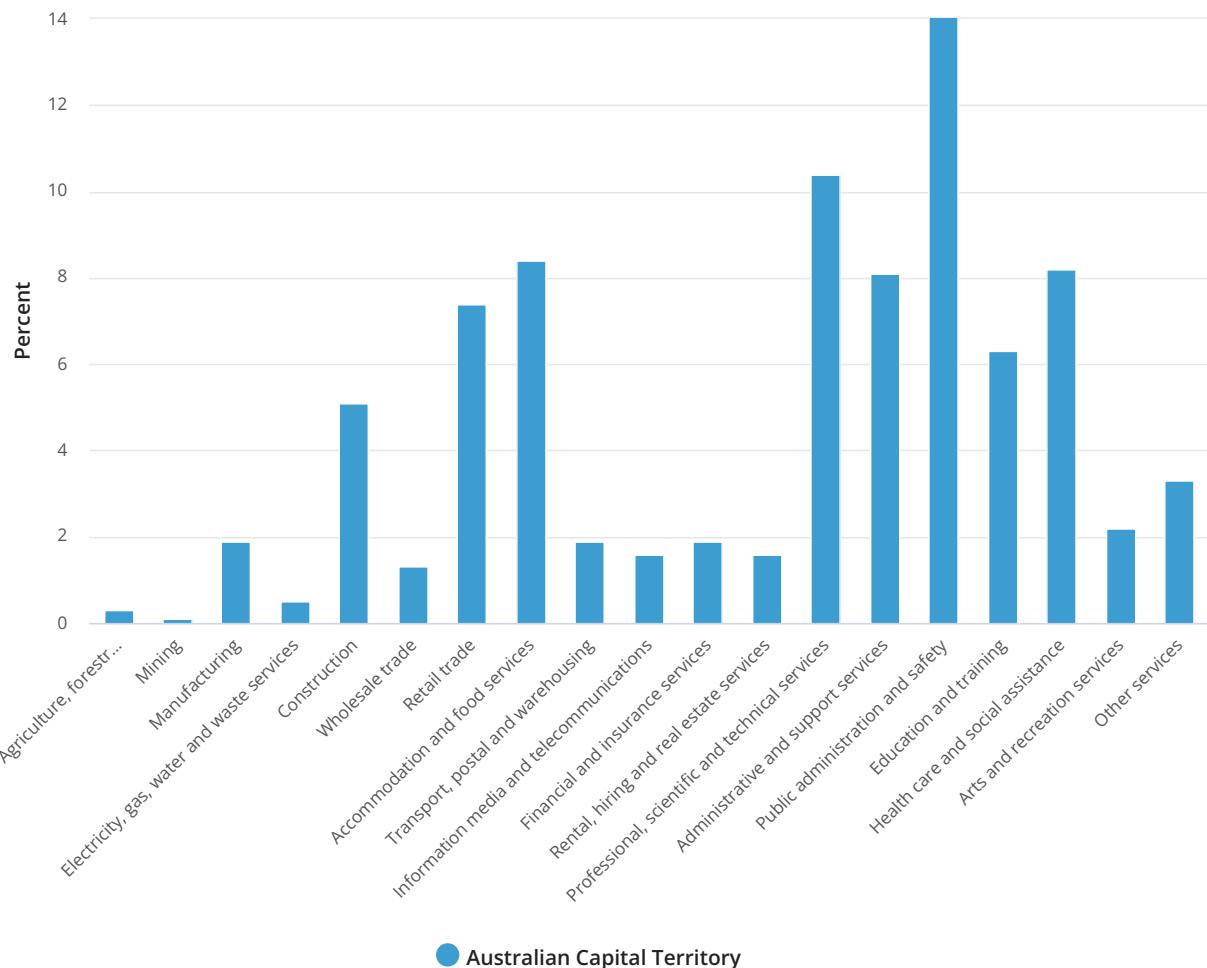
Graph 3 - Median employee income, 2011-12 to 2017-18



Industry

In the Australian Capital Territory, the five industries that supplied the most jobs during 2017-18 (in order) were Public administration and safety, Professional, scientific and technical services, Accommodation and food services, Health care and social assistance and Administrative and support services. Over the same period, the number of jobs in all of these industries increased.

Graph 4 - Distribution of jobs across industries, 2017-18



Occupation

During 2017-18, the most common occupations in the Australian Capital Territory were Professionals (22.5%), Clerical and Administrative Workers (17.4%), and Managers (16.1%).

In 2017-18, jobs worked by Managers, Technicians and trades workers, Machinery operators and drivers, and Labourers were most likely to be held by males, while those worked by Professionals, Community and personal service workers, Clerical and administrative

workers, and Sales workers were most likely to be held by females.

Footnotes

1. "Jobs in Australian Capital Territory" refer to jobs worked by people living in this region.
2. Median employment income per job is based on filled employee jobs during the reference year. It has been adjusted to account for the duration the job was held. For further detail, see the Explanatory Notes.

Data downloads

Table 1. All jobs

[!\[\]\(46dd3376293f002fcc8b2c6ded6fdcee_img.jpg\) Download XLSX](#)

[1.04 MB]

Table 2. Employee jobs

[!\[\]\(22d4cf5a9ebe1893c91afc1b4058808c_img.jpg\) Download XLSX](#)

[1.57 MB]

Table 3. Employee jobs - Industry

[!\[\]\(29ceb7d82e432ac27b3c209fb3684e07_img.jpg\) Download XLSX](#)

[6 MB]

Table 5. Owner managers of unincorporated enterprises

[!\[\]\(dd6831133a7cfae4c1ade0262b0048d2_img.jpg\) Download XLSX](#)

[68.58 KB]

Table 6. Employed persons

[!\[\]\(a61ec1bb6ae24af2e450a4298b13f4b7_img.jpg\) Download XLSX](#)

[1.04 MB]

Table 7. New South Wales spotlights by local government areas

[!\[\]\(5ff4ea9c64cc387139f32ea641841aef_img.jpg\) Download XLSX](#)

[5.01 MB]

Table 8. Victoria spotlights by local government areas

[!\[\]\(d683f39bbc19c30b863f738a773c3759_img.jpg\) Download XLSX](#)

[3.11 MB]

Table 9. Queensland spotlights by local government areas

[!\[\]\(6db585edfbc8d6ee36083309bf3050ad_img.jpg\) Download XLSX](#)

[3.04 MB]

Table 10. South Australia spotlights by local government areas

[!\[\]\(b22ef4c506ff5f0d54ae2e46bf55e566_img.jpg\) Download XLSX](#)

[2.74 MB]

Table 11. Western Australia spotlights by local government areas

[!\[\]\(d6aad4f5f3a3490eafad821ab9ac8608_img.jpg\) Download XLSX](#)

[5.3 MB]

Table 12. Tasmania spotlights by local government areas

[!\[\]\(fb38b2d97fa181a28086eb3d6320a099_img.jpg\) Download XLSX](#)

[1.16 MB]

Table 13. Northern Territory spotlights by local government areas

[!\[\]\(bf85f374990a4b26da270bfd2e56be60_img.jpg\) Download XLSX](#)

[704.96 KB]

Table 14. Australian Capital Territory spotlight

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[73.85 KB]

All data cubes

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[28.55 MB]

Post-release changes

26 February 2021:

The following tables containing additional information for regions were added:

- Tables 1.3–1.5 on all jobs for SA4s, SA3s, and SA2s.
- Tables 2.3–2.5 on employee jobs for SA4s, SA3s, and SA2s.
- Tables 3.1–3.14 on the industries of employee jobs for SA4s or SA2s.
- Tables 6.3–6.5 on employed persons for SA4s, SA3s, and SA2s.
- Tables 7–14 on detailed statistics at the LGA level.

The following tables were updated based on more reliable address information. Impacts of the changes are small.

- In Table 1.2, number of jobs and median employment income per job by state and Greater Capital City Statistical Area in 2017-18 were updated.
- In Table 2.2, number of employee jobs, median employee income per job and median adjusted employee income per job by state and Greater Capital City Statistical Area in 2017-18 were updated.

Please see the [Guide to data download tables \(/methodologies/jobs-australia-methodology/2011-12-2017-18\)](#) for detailed contents of the tables.

Previous catalogue number

This release previously used catalogue number 6160.0.

Methodology

[Jobs in Australia methodology, 2011-12 to 2017-18](#)